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Agenda item 78

DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC COOPERATION

Report of the Second Committee (Part I)*

Rapporteur: Mr. Walter BALZAN (Malta)

INTRODUCTION

1. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 18 September 1992, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in its agenda the item entitled:

"Development and international economic cooperation:

"(a) Trade and development;

"(b) Food and agricultural development;

"(c) New and renewable sources of energy;

"(d) Development of the energy resources of developing countries;

"(e) International cooperation to mitigate the environmental consequences on Kuwait and other countries in the region resulting from the situation between Iraq and Kuwait"

and to allocate it to the Second Committee.

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* The report of the Committee on this item will be issued in seven parts (see also A/47/718/Add.1-6).

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2. The Second Committee held a general discussion on the item at its 10th, 11th, 14th, 16th to 18th, 27th, 30th to 33rd and 42nd to 44th meetings, on 9, 14, 20 and 22 October and on 4, 6, 9 and from 18 to 20 November. The general discussion on sub-items (c), (d) and (e) was held at the 10th and 11th meetings, on 9 October. The general discussion on sub-item (a) was held at the 31st to 33rd meetings, on 9 November. The general discussion on sub-item (b) was held at the 42nd and 44th meetings, from 18 to 20 November. An account of the Committee's general discussion on the item is contained in the relevant summary records (A/C.2/47/SR.10, 11, 14, 16-18, 27, 30-33 and 42-44). Attention is also drawn to the general debate held by the Committee at its 3rd to 9th meetings, from 5 to 8 October (see A/C.2/47/SR.3-9). An account of the Committee's further consideration of the item will be given in the addenda to the present report as follows: A/47/718/Add.1 - questions not relating to a specific sub-item; Add.2: sub-item (a); Add.3: sub-item (b); Add.4: sub-item (c); Add.5: sub-item (d); and Add.6: sub-item (e).

3. For its consideration of the item, the Committee had before it the following documents:

(a) Report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme on the work of its third special session (A/47/25); 1/

(b) Report of the Secretary-General on further substantive follow-up of General Assembly resolutions 42/186 and 42/187 by Governments and organizations of the United Nations system (A/47/121-E/1992/15);

(c) Report of the Secretary-General on cooperation in fisheries in Africa (A/47/279-E/1992/79 and Corr.1);

(d) Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II) (A/47/360);

(e) Report of the Secretary-General on structural change in the world economy; implications for energy use and air emissions (A/47/388);

(f) Report of the Secretary-General on combating desertification and drought (A/47/393);

(g) Report of the Secretary-General on the net transfer of resources between developing and developed countries (A/47/404);

(h) Report of the Secretary-General on large-scale pelagic drift-net fishing and its impact on the living marine resources of the world's oceans and seas (A/47/487);

1/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 25 (A/47/25).

(i) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Joint Inspection Unit entitled "Assessment of the environment focus of projects financed by UNDP and other United Nations agencies" (A/47/457);

(j) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the President of the Economic and Social Council on the outcome of the informal exchange of views held in the Council on the report of the Commonwealth Group of Experts on the Impact of Global Economic and Political Change on the Development Process (A/47/477);

(k) Letter dated 29 January 1992 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Philippines to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General transmitting the Singapore Declaration of 1992, signed by the ASEAN Heads of State and Government at the conclusion of their summit meeting, held at Singapore on 27 and 28 January 1992 (A/47/80-S/23502);

(l) Letter dated 30 January 1992 from the Permanent Representative of Sri Lanka to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General transmitting the Colombo Declaration issued at the Sixth Meeting of the Heads of State or Government of the member countries of the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC), held at Colombo, Sri Lanka, on 21 December 1991 (A/47/82-S/23512);

(m) Letter dated 3 February 1992 from the Permanent Representative of Ukraine to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General transmitting the appeal of the Prime Minister of Ukraine to the world financial circles (A/47/83);

(n) Letter dated 6 February 1992 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Senegal to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General transmitting documents from the Sixth Islamic Summit Conference, held at Dakar, from 9 to 11 December 1991 (A/47/88-S/23563);

(o) Letter dated 22 May 1992 from the representatives of Indonesia and Yugoslavia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General transmitting the press communiqué issued at the conclusion of the Ministerial Meeting of the Coordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries held at Bali, Indonesia, from 14 to 16 May 1992 (A/47/225-S/23998);

(p) Letter dated 11 June 1992 from the Permanent Representatives of Poland and Ukraine to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General transmitting information concerning the Treaty on Good Neighbourliness, Friendly Relations and Cooperation between the Republic of Poland and Ukraine of 18 May 1992 (A/47/267);

(q) Letter dated 11 June 1992 from the Permanent Representatives of the Russian Federation and Poland to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General transmitting information on the Treaty between the Russian Federation and Poland concerning friendly and good-neighbourly cooperation, of 22 May 1992 (A/47/268);

(r) Letter dated 26 June 1992 from the representatives of the Russian Federation and Ukraine to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General transmitting the Agreement between the Russian Federation and Ukraine on the further development of inter-State relations (A/47/290-S/24204);

(s) Letter dated 30 June 1992 from the Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General transmitting the Summit Declaration on Black Sea Economic Cooperation, signed at Istanbul by the Heads of State or Government of Albania, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bulgaria, Georgia, Greece, Moldova, Romania, the Russian Federation, Turkey and Ukraine on 25 June 1992 (A/47/305-E/1992/96);

(t) Letter dated 30 June 1992 from the Permanent Representative of Belgium to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the Geneva Declaration for Rural Women, adopted at the Summit on the economic advancement of rural women, held at Geneva on 25 and 26 February 1992 (A/47/308-E/1992/97);

(u) Letter dated 21 July 1992 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Trinidad and Tobago to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General transmitting the Communiqué of the Thirteenth Meeting of the Conference of Heads of Government of the Caribbean Community, held at Port of Spain, from 29 June to 2 July 1992 (A/47/344);

(v) Letter dated 28 July 1992 from the Permanent Representative of Singapore to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General transmitting the Joint Communiqué of the Twenty-fifth ASEAN Ministerial Meeting issued at Manila on 22 July 1992 (A/47/351-S/24357);

(w) Letter dated 30 July 1992 from the Permanent Representative of Spain to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General transmitting the conclusions of the second Ibero-American Summit of Heads of State and Government, held at Madrid on 23 and 24 July 1992 (A/47/356-S/24367);

(x) Letter dated 29 July 1992 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Finland to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General transmitting the "Helsinki Document 1992 - The Challenges of Change" agreed upon at the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, held at Helsinki on 9 and 10 July 1992 (A/47/361-S/24370);

(y) Letter dated 11 August 1992 from the Permanent Representative of Germany to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General transmitting the final documents of the Munich Economic Summit, held from 6 to 8 July 1992 (A/47/375-S/24429);

(z) Letter dated 17 August 1992 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Solomon Islands to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General transmitting the Final Communiqué of the Twenty-third South Pacific Forum, held at Honiara, Solomon Islands, on 8 and 9 July 1992 (A/47/391);

(aa) Note verbale dated 11 September 1992 from the Permanent Mission of Mexico to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General transmitting the Final Statement adopted by the InterAction Council at its tenth session, held at Querétaro, Mexico, from 28 to 31 May 1992 (A/47/437);

(bb) Letter dated 2 October 1992 from the Permanent Representative of Pakistan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General transmitting the Declaration of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the member States of the Group of 77, adopted on 1 October 1992 on the occasion of their sixteenth annual meeting, held at United Nations Headquarters in New York (A/47/499);

(cc) Letter dated 25 August 1992 from the Permanent Representative of China to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/47/564);

(dd) Letter dated 11 November 1992 from the Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/C.2/47/7).

Item 78 (a) Trade and development

(a) Reports of Trade and Development Board on the second part of its thirty-seventh and on the first part of its thirty-eighth session; 2/

(b) Report by the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development on world commodity trends and prospects, with particular emphasis on commodity-dependent developing countries in the light of the outcome of the eighth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (A/47/398 and Corr.1);

(c) Progress report by the Secretary-General on strengthening international organizations in the area of multilateral trade (A/47/410);

(d) Report of the Secretary-General on specific problems and needs of island developing countries (A/47/414 and Add.1);

(e) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting to the General Assembly the report of the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development on an international code of conduct on the transfer of technology (A/47/636);

(f) Letter dated 2 July 1992 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Senegal to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General transmitting the position paper on the new world order prepared by the Summit Level Group for South-South Consultation and

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2/ Ibid., Supplement No. 15 (A/47/15, vols. I and II).

Cooperation (Group of Fifteen), at its annual meeting held in Caracas, Venezuela, from 27 to 29 November 1991 (A/47/312-S/24238);

(g) Letter dated 25 August 1992 from the Permanent Representative of China to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/47/564);

(h) Letter dated 28 October 1992 from the Minister of Foreign Trade of Colombia and President of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development at its eighth session to the President of the General Assembly transmitting the report of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development on its eighth session (TD/364) (A/C.2/47/3);

(i) Letter dated 28 October 1992 from the Minister of Foreign Trade of Colombia and President of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development at its eighth session to the President of the General Assembly transmitting draft resolution TD/L.337 entitled "Assistance to the Palestinian people", contained in an annex to part IV.B of the report of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development on its eighth session (TD/364) (A/C.2/47/6).

Item 78 (b) Food and agricultural development

(a) Report of the World Food Council on the work of its eighteenth session (A/47/19 and Add.1); 3/

(b) Report of the Secretary-General on trends in the international market for agricultural and tropical products, developments in the liberalization of international trade in agricultural and tropical products, and follow-up to the section on agriculture of the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade (A/47/395);

(c) Report of the Secretary-General on large-scale pelagic drift-net fishing and its impact on the living marine resources of the world's oceans and seas (A/47/487);

(d) Letter dated 2 July 1992 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Senegal addressed to the Secretary-General transmitting the position paper on the new world order prepared by the Summit Level Group for South-South Consultation and Cooperation (Group of Fifteen), at its meeting held in Caracas, Venezuela, from 27 to 29 November 1991 (A/47/312-S/24238).

3/ Ibid., Supplement No. 19 (A/47/19/Rev.1).

Item 78 (c) New and renewable sources of energy

(a) Report of the Committee on the Development and Utilization of New and Renewable Sources of Energy on its sixth session (A/47/36); 4/

(b) Letter dated 17 August 1992 from the representatives of Egypt, Italy and Norway to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General transmitting a joint memorandum concerning a new global energy policy interrelationship issued on 8 July 1992 at Cairo, Rome and Oslo (A/47/390).

Item 78 (d) Development of the energy resources of developing countries

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on energy exploration and development trends in developing countries (A/47/202-E/1992/51;

(b) Letter dated 17 August 1992 from the representatives of Egypt, Italy and Norway to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General transmitting a joint memorandum concerning a new global energy policy interrelationship issued on 8 July 1992 at Cairo, Rome and Oslo (A/47/390).

Item 78 (e) International cooperation to mitigate the environmental consequences on Kuwait and other countries in the region resulting from the situation between Iraq and Kuwait

Report of the Secretary-General on international cooperation to mitigate the environmental consequences on Kuwait and other countries in the region resulting from the situation between Iraq and Kuwait (A/47/265-E/1992/81).

4. At the 10th meeting, on 9 October, introductory statements on sub-items (c), (d) and (e) were made by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Public Affairs and by the Director of the Division for Science, Technology, Energy, Environment and Natural Resources of the Department of Economic and Social Development (see A/C.2/47/SR.10).

5. At the 14th meeting, on 14 October, introductory statements were made by the Director of the Division of Development Policy and Analysis of the Department of Economic and Social Development, the Assistant Administrator and Director of the Regional Bureau for the Arab States of the United Nations Development Programme and the representative of the regional commissions, New York Office (see A/C.2/47/SR.14).

4/ Ibid., Supplement No. 36 (A/47/36).

6. At the 16th meeting, on 20 October, introductory statements were made by the Under-Secretary-General for Legal Affairs, the Legal Counsel, and the Executive Director of the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat) (see A/C.2/47/SR.16).

7. At the 18th meeting, on 22 October, the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme made an introductory statement (see A/C.2/47/SR.18).

8. At the 27th meeting, on 4 November, introductory statements were made by the Director of the Division of Development Policy and Analysis of the Department of Economic and Social Development and the Director of the United Nations Sudano-Sahelian Office of the United Nations Development Programme (see A/C.2/47/SR.27).

9. At the 31st meeting, on 9 November, the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development made an introductory statement on sub-item (a) (see A/C.2/47/SR.31).

10. At the 42nd meeting, on 18 November, the Vice-President of the World Food Council made an introductory statement on sub-item (b) (see A/C.2/47/SR.42).

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DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC COOPERATION

Report of the Second Committee (Part II)*

Rapporteur: Mr. Walter BALZAN (Malta)

I. INTRODUCTION

1. The Second Committee held a substantive debate on item 78 (see A/47/718, para. 2). Action to be taken on questions not related to a specific sub-item was considered at the 25th, 30th, 45th, 46th, 49th, 50th and 51st meetings, on 29 October, 6, 24 and 25 November and 9, 11 and 16 December 1992. An account of the Committee's consideration of the item is contained in the relevant summary records (A/C.2/46/SR.25, 30, 45, 46, 49, 50 and 51).

II. CONSIDERATION OF PROPOSALS

A. Draft resolution contained in document A/C.2/47/L.3

2. By its decision 46/438 of 19 December 1991, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Second Committee, decided to defer until its forty-seventh session consideration of the draft resolution entitled "International conference on money and finance for development" (see A/C.2/47/L.3).

3. At its 50th meeting, on 11 December, the Committee decided to recommend to the General Assembly that it should defer consideration of the draft resolution contained in document A/C.2/47/L.3 until its fiftieth session (see para. 27, draft decision I).

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* The report of the Committee on this item will be issued in seven parts (see also A/C.2/47/718 and Add.2-6).

B. Draft resolutions A/C.2/47/L.10 and L.86

4. At the 25th meeting, on 29 October, the representative of Pakistan, on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77, and China, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/47/L.10) entitled "Net transfer of resources between developing countries and developed countries".

5. At the same meeting, the Secretary of the Committee corrected the draft resolution by deleting the word "recommendations" at the end of operative paragraph 1.

6. Draft resolution A/C.2/47/L.10 read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Reaffirming its resolution S-18/3 of 1 May 1990, the annex to which contains the Declaration on International Economic Cooperation, in particular the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries,

"Recalling also its resolution 44/232 of 22 December 1989 on trends in the transfer of resources to and from the developing countries and their impact on the economic growth and sustained development of those countries, resolution 45/192 of 21 December 1990 on the net transfer of resources between developing countries and developed countries and Economic and Social Council resolutions 1989/112 of 28 July 1989 and 1990/56 of 26 July 1990,

"Recalling further its resolution 43/197 of 20 December 1988 on the fulfilment of the target for official development assistance,

"Recognizing the need to strongly support the efforts of the developing countries in solving their grave economic and social problems through the creation of a favourable international economic environment,

"Concerned that the pronounced decline in the flow of resources in the last decade, severe external indebtness, the long-term downward trend of commodity prices, continued protectionism and deteriorating terms of trade have resulted in a significant net transfer of resources from developing countries to developed countries over the past decade,

"Also concerned about the inability of the international financial system to furnish adequate development finance over the past decade, thus leaving the developing countries with serious financial problems,

"Taking note of the successful outcome of the eighth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and the spirit of multilateralism that permeated the Conference as reflected in its final

document 'A New Partnership for Development: The Cartagena Commitment', 1/

"Bearing in mind that, owing to the persistent structural imbalances of the world economy, the developing countries continue to face major problems in the areas of money, finance, resource flows, trade, commodities and external indebtedness,

"Also bearing in mind the involvement of transnational corporations in the transfer of financial resources to and from developing countries,

"Noting the call by the Group of Seven major industrial countries at the Munich Economic Summit to carry out a full examination of the options available for the subsequent period of the Enhanced Structural Adjustment Facility of the International Monetary Fund, including the renewal of the Facility, 2/

"Also taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the net transfer of resources between developing and developed countries 3/ and of the World Economic Survey, 1992, 4/ in particular chapter IV entitled 'Saving, investment and the international transfer of resources',

"1. Urges the international community to take concrete measures to ensure adequate resources for the reactivation of economic growth and sustained development in developing countries, taking into account the following:

"(a) That the Governments of developed countries promote policies designed to effectively address instability and the adverse effects of large short-term shifts in the flow of financial resources;

"(b) That the Governments of developed countries promote an adequate flow of resources to developing countries and that those developed countries that have not already done so increase the official development assistance rate as quickly as possible to meet their internationally agreed targets of 0.7 per cent of gross national product;

1/ TD(VIII)/Misc.4.

2/ See A/47/375-S/24429, annex I.

3/ A/47/404.

4/ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.92.II.C.1 and corrigenda.

"(c) That the developed countries increase financial flows to assist developing countries in their diversification and adjustment efforts through, inter alia, an expansion of multilateral credits, foreign direct investment and increasing concessional and non-debt resources;

"(d) That the developed countries expedite the negotiations towards the realization of the Tenth Replenishment of the International Development Association, taking into account the growing needs of an increasing number of eligible low-income countries for concessional finance;

"(e) That in order to overcome the long-standing external indebtedness of developing countries, creditor countries should, inter alia, reduce the stock and service of debt enough to contribute to the attainment of the objective of the resumption of vigorous growth and sustained development in indebted developing countries;

"(f) That all Governments work towards a more open, free, equitable and disciplined international trading system that improves access to markets, especially for the exports of developing countries, and that their terms of trade should be enhanced; in this connection, the urgent need for a balanced and successful outcome to the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations should be stressed;

"(g) That producers and consumers of commodities continue to explore ways and means of reinforcing their cooperation; full and active cooperation in international commodity agreements and arrangements should be pursued with a view to achieving more efficient international commodity cooperation and assisting the diversification of the economies of commodity-dependent developing countries;

"(h) That Governments work towards an international financial framework that will provide a higher degree of stability in financial markets, reduce the risk of financial crisis such as volatility in exchange rates and help to promote an international financial system more conducive to stable economic growth;

"(i) That intensified efforts be made by industrialized countries to lower real interest rates in order to bring about a more favourable international economic environment and to reduce uncertainties of financial flows;

"(j) That the developed countries strive to enhance the effectiveness of multilateral surveillance aimed at correcting existing external and fiscal imbalances so as to expand multilateral trade and investment and increase financial flows, particularly to developing countries;

"2. Requests the Secretary-General to continue to monitor developments in the net transfer of resources between developing and developed countries and to report thereon in the World Economic Survey, 1993;

"3. Also requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session on the implementation of the present resolution."

7. At the 50th meeting, on 11 December, the Vice-Chairman of the Committee, Miss Maymouna Diop (Senegal), introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/47/L.86), which she submitted on the basis of informal consultations held on draft resolution A/C.2/47/L.10, and corrected it as follows:

(a) In the seventh preambular paragraph, the words "which leaves the developing countries" were changed to read "which leaves developing countries";

(b) The word "recommendations" was deleted at the end of operative paragraph 1;

(c) In operative paragraph 1 (c), the words "adequate flow of resources to the developing countries" were changed to read "adequate flow of resources to developing countries"; the words "that the developed countries that have reaffirmed their commitments" were changed to read "that developed countries, which have reaffirmed their commitments"; and the words "reform efforts in the developing countries" were changed to read "reform efforts in developing countries".

8. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/47/L.86 without a vote (see para. 26, draft resolution I).

9. In the light of the adoption of draft resolution A/C.2/47/L.86, draft resolution A/C.2/47/L.10 was withdrawn by the sponsors.

C. Draft resolution A/C.2/47/L.11

10. At the 25th meeting, on 29 October, the representative of Algeria, on behalf also of Afghanistan, China, Colombia, Cuba, Djibouti, Egypt, Guyana, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, Oman, Peru, the Philippines, Spain, the Sudan, Suriname, the Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Uruguay and Yemen, subsequently joined by Costa Rica, India, Nepal, Sri Lanka and Viet Nam, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/47/L.11) entitled "Assistance to Yemen".

11. At the 45th meeting, on 24 November, the Vice-Chairman of the Committee, Miss Maymouna Diop (Senegal), informed the Committee of the results of informal consultations held on the draft resolution.

12. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/47/L.11 without a vote (see para. 26, draft resolution II).

D. Draft resolutions A/C.2/47/L.12 and L.75

13. At the 25th meeting, on 29 October, the representative of Pakistan, on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/47/L.12) entitled "United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II)", which read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling its resolution 46/164 of 19 December 1991, in which it expressed its conviction that a world-wide conference with broad, multidisciplinary and high-level participation could provide a suitable forum for considering the current situation in the planning, development and management of human settlements, and decided to consider the question at its forty-seventh session with a view to taking a decision on the objectives, content, scope and timing of such a conference and the modalities and financial implications thereof,

"Recalling also the recommendations adopted by Habitat: United Nations Conference on Human Settlements, 5/ which up to now have formed the main basis of international cooperation in the field of human settlements,

"Noting the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, which has given impetus to human settlements as the physical framework for sustainable development, the proper management of which is a prerequisite to the attainment of overall sustainable development goals,

"Recognizing that environment and development are for the welfare of the human being and that in implementing the consensus of the Rio Conference in the area of human settlements the centre-piece of development must be the human being,

"Noting that since Habitat: United Nations Conference on Human Settlements, there have been important changes in the perception of human settlements, problems and their solutions, including, in particular, the introduction of the concept of enabling strategies,

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5/ See Report of Habitat: United Nations Conference on Human Settlements, Vancouver, 31 May-11 June 1976 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.76.IV.7 and corrigendum).

"Noting with concern that in many developing countries the achievements in terms of policies, programmes and projects at the national level in the field of human settlements have not been sufficient to arrest or reverse the deterioration in the living environment of the people because of the pressure of population growth and urbanization and because the resource requirements for human settlement programmes far exceed the availability of resources in developing countries,

"Cognizant of the continuing rapid rate of urbanization and population increase in the developing countries leading to the emergence and spread of large urban agglomerations and their adverse implications on the supply of adequate shelter, environmental infrastructure and services for the people, as well as on their employment prospects,

"Convinced of the need in the present context to reassess and systematically review human settlement policies and programmes in the light of new developments and trends in international economic relations and population and migration patterns, as well as the recurrence of natural disasters,

"Recognizing the importance of giving due consideration to country-specific characteristics such as the natural environment, the economic structure, the endogenous material base and the culture in the development and application of technology, planning and management, in the area of human settlements,

"Noting that the indicative external financial resource requirements for the implementation of the programmes contained in chapter 7 of Agenda 21 6/ and the provision of such resources will enable the mobilization of resources locally,

"Stressing the need for strengthened international cooperation for urgent and effective measures for the transfer of technology to the developing countries on concessional and preferential terms, and for the development of appropriate technologies, including the promotion of technology research and policy reform,

"Stressing the importance of technical cooperation among developing countries in the promotion of transfer of technology, research, skill development and the use of endogenous capacity in developing countries,

"Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on a United Nations conference on human settlements (Habitat II), 7/

6/ See Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992 (A/CONF.151/26, vols. I, II and Corr.1 and III).

7/ A/47/360.

"1. Decides to convene the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II) from 3 to 14 June 1996, at the highest possible level of participation;

"2. Decides that the Conference, in addressing human settlements issues in the context of sustainable development, should have the following objectives:

"(a) In the long term, to arrest the deterioration of global human settlements conditions and ultimately create the conditions for achieving improvements in the living environment of all people on a sustainable basis with special attention to the needs and contributions of vulnerable social groups whose quality of life and participation in development has been hampered by exclusion and inequality, including the poor in general and women;

"(b) In the immediate term, to adopt a general statement of principles and commitments by Governments and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, and formulate a related global plan of action capable of guiding national and international efforts through the first two decades of the next century; such a plan of action should include:

"(i) A comprehensive set of programmes and subprogrammes, with realistic targets and timetables, and provision for monitoring and evaluation of performance;

"(ii) Guidelines for national settlement policies and strategies which can effectively contribute to the alleviation of urban and rural poverty and the promotion of a sustainable economic development process with due consideration given to the growth and distribution of population, the urban transition, natural disasters, the availability of land and other resources and the interest of major groups, particularly women;

"(iii) Programmes and subprogrammes relating to new and emerging issues of technologies, including the impact of the current communication and informatics revolution, energy, transportation and environmental infrastructure, namely, water supply, sanitation and waste management;

"(iv) Programmes and subprogrammes that would carry forward relevant elements of Agenda 21 to promote the development of environmentally sustainable human settlements in the future;

"(v) An indication of overall resource requirements, including ways and means to mobilize the necessary human, financial and technical resources within the framework of the enabling concept and the commitments of new and additional resources for the implementation of Agenda 21 programmes, with due

consideration given to the importance of self-reliance and innovative approaches such as debt relief for human settlements;

"(vi) Measures for the reorganization and strengthening of national, metropolitan and municipal institutions and machinery to enhance the development of human settlements and operations capabilities;

"(vii) Recommendations on ways in which the role of the United Nations and existing institutional arrangements for international cooperation and coordination in human settlements can be strengthened;

"3. Affirms that the Conference should, inter alia:

"(a) Review trends in policies and programmes undertaken by countries and international organizations to implement the recommendations adopted by Habitat: United Nations Conference on Human Settlements;

"(b) Conduct a mid-term review of the implementation of the Global Strategy for Shelter to the Year 2000 8/ and make recommendations for attaining its objectives by the target date;

"(c) Review the contribution of national and international action in the area of human settlements to the implementation of Agenda 21;

"(d) Review current global trends in economic and social development as they affect planning, development and management of human settlements and make recommendations for future action at the national and international level;

"4. Decides to establish a Preparatory Committee of the General Assembly to prepare for the second United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II); the Preparatory Committee will be open to all States Members of the United Nations and the specialized agencies, with the participation of observers in accordance with the established practice of the General Assembly;

"5. Decides that the Preparatory Committee shall hold an organizational session of one week's duration in May/June 1993 and a final substantive session in 1995, both at United Nations Headquarters, and two additional substantive sessions, the first at Nairobi in early 1994 and the second at Geneva, the timing and duration of which shall be determined by the Preparatory Committee at its organizational session;

8/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Supplement No. 8, addendum (A/43/8/Add.1).

"6. Decides that the Preparatory Committee, at its organizational session, shall elect, with due regard to equitable geographic representation, the Chairman and other members of its Bureau, comprising an appropriate number of Vice-Chairmen and a Rapporteur;

"7. Notes with appreciation the generous offer made by the Government of Turkey to act as host for the Conference and decides that the Conference will be held in Turkey in 1996;

"8. Requests the Secretary-General of the United Nations, following the organizational session of the Preparatory Committee, to establish an appropriate ad hoc secretariat for the Conference, which shall be organizationally part of the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat), with a unit in New York and another unit at Geneva, as appropriate, taking into account the decisions to be made by the Preparatory Committee regarding the preparatory process for the Conference and based on the principle of equitable geographic representation;

"9. Decides that the ad hoc secretariat will be headed by a Secretary-General of the Conference to be appointed by the Secretary-General of the United Nations;

"10. Requests the Secretary-General of the United Nations to prepare a report for the organizational session of the Preparatory Committee, containing recommendations on an adequate preparatory process, taking into account the provisions of the present resolution and the views expressed by Governments in the discussion of this item at the forty-seventh session of the General Assembly;

"11. Decides that the Preparatory Committee shall:

"(a) Draft the provisional agenda of the Conference, in accordance with the provisions of the present resolution;

"(b) Adopt guidelines to enable States to take a harmonized approach in their preparations and reporting;

"(c) Prepare draft decisions, including the plan of action, for the Conference and submit them to the Conference for consideration and adoption;

"12. Requests all the organs, organizations and programmes of the United Nations system, as well as other relevant intergovernmental organizations, to cooperate with the secretariat of the Conference and contribute fully to the preparations of the Conference on the basis of guidelines and requirements to be established by the Preparatory Committee;

"13. Requests the Secretary-General of the United Nations to ensure the coordination of contributions from the United Nations system, through the Administrative Committee on Coordination;

"14. Invites all States to take an active part in the preparations for the Conference, to prepare national reports, as appropriate, to be submitted to the Preparatory Committee in a timely manner and to promote international cooperation and broad-based national preparatory processes involving the scientific community, industry, trade unions and concerned non-governmental organizations;

"15. Requests relevant governmental and non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council to participate and contribute to the Conference;

"16. Stresses the importance of holding regional and subregional conferences on human settlements, with the full cooperation of the regional commissions, and recommends that the results of such regional conferences be taken into account in the preparatory process for the Conference;

"17. Decides that the preparatory process and the Conference itself should be funded through the regular budget of the United Nations without adversely affecting other ongoing activities and without prejudice to the provision of sources of extrabudgetary resources;

"18. Decides to establish a voluntary fund for the purpose of supporting developing countries, in particular the least developed among them, in participating fully and effectively in the Conference and in its preparatory process, and invites Governments to contribute to the fund;

"19. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth, forty-ninth and fiftieth sessions on the progress of the work of the Preparatory Committee;

"20. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-eighth, forty-ninth and fiftieth sessions an item entitled 'United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II)'."

14. At the 51st meeting, on 16 December 1992, the Vice-Chairman of the Committee, Mr. José Lino Guerrero (Philippines), introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/47/L.75), which he submitted on the basis of informal consultations held on draft resolution A/C.2/47/L.12, and orally revised it by deleting the words "and women" at the end of operative paragraph 2 (a).

15. The Committee had before it a statement on the programme budget implications of draft resolution A/C.2/47/L.75, submitted by the Secretary-General in accordance with rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly (A/C.2/47/L.89).

16. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/47/L.75, as orally revised, without a vote (see para. 26, draft resolution III).

17. In the light of the adoption of draft resolution A/C.2/47/L.75, draft resolution A/C.2/47/L.12 was withdrawn by the sponsors.

18. After the adoption of the draft resolution, the representative of Turkey made a statement (see A/C.2/47/SR.51).

E. Draft decision A/C.2/47/L.13

19. At the 30th meeting, on 6 November, the Chairman introduced a draft decision (A/C.2/47/L.13) entitled "Large-scale pelagic drift-net fishing and its impact on the living marine resources of the world's oceans and seas".

20. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft decision A/C.2/47/L.13 without a vote (see para. 27, draft decision II).

F. Draft resolutions A/C.2/47/L.44 and L.71

21. At the 46th meeting, on 25 November, the representative of Pakistan, on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/47/L.44) entitled "An agenda for development", which read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling the Charter of the United Nations, in particular the commitment to employ international machinery for the promotion of the economic and social advancement of all peoples,

"Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization, in particular the reference to an agenda for development, 9/

"Reaffirming the unique position of the United Nations as a forum for the promotion of international cooperation for development,

"Emphasizing the need to give due consideration to the broad scope of themes related to international cooperation and international economic relations in order to address effectively the issue of development, particularly of developing countries,

"Stressing the need for strengthening the capacity of the United Nations to foster international cooperation in order to fully address the wide range of issues pertaining to development, particularly that of developing countries,

"Stressing also that the objectives and commitments on development adopted by the General Assembly, especially the Declaration on International Economic Cooperation, in particular the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries, 10/ the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade, 11/ the Cartagena Commitment, 12/ the New Agenda for

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9/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 1 (A/47/1), para. 105.

10/ Resolution S-18/3, annex.

11/ Resolution 45/199.

12/ Report of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development on its Eighth Session, Cartagena de Indias, Colombia, 8-25 February 1992 (TD/364), part one, sect. A.

the Development of Africa in the 1990s, 13/ the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the 1990s 14/ and the various consensus agreements and conventions, especially Agenda 21, which were adopted at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, 15/ provide the overall framework of international cooperation for development,

"Recalling the restructuring and revitalization process initiated through its resolution 45/264 of 13 May 1991, in particular its commitment to promote the achievement of the objectives and priorities of the United Nations in the economic, social and related fields as set forth in other relevant resolutions,

"Requests the Secretary-General to submit to it at its forty-eighth session, in consultation with Member States, a report on an agenda for development, on the basis of the objectives and agreements on development adopted by it, containing an analysis and recommendations on ways of strengthening the role of the United Nations and of intensifying the relationship between the United Nations and the Bretton Woods institutions in the promotion of international cooperation for development, within the framework and provisions of the Charter, including, inter alia, a comprehensive annotated list of substantive themes and areas to be addressed by the United Nations in the agenda, taking into account the interrelationships among trade, finance, investment and technology."

22. At the 49th meeting, on 9 December, the Vice-Chairman of the Committee, Mr. José Lino Guerrero (Philippines), introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/47/L.71), which he submitted on the basis of informal consultations held on draft resolution A/C.2/47/L.44.

23. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/47/L.71 without a vote (see para. 26, draft resolution IV).

24. In the light of the adoption of draft resolution A/C.2/47/L.71, draft resolution A/C.2/47/L.44 was withdrawn by the sponsors.

13/ Resolution 46/151.

14/ See Report of the Second United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, Paris, 3-14 September 1990 (A/CONF.147/18), part one.

15/ See Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992 (A/CONF.151/26, vols. I, II and Corr.1 and III).

G. Documentation relating to the question of development and international economic cooperation

25. At its 51st meeting, on 16 December, on the proposal of the Chairman, the Committee decided to recommend to the General Assembly that it take note of the reports under item 78 on which no draft proposals had been submitted (see para. 27, draft decision III).

III. RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE SECOND COMMITTEE

26. The Second Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolutions:

DRAFT RESOLUTION I

Net transfer of resources between developing countries and developed countries

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its resolutions S-18/3 of 1 May 1990, the annex to which contains the Declaration on International Economic Cooperation, in particular the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries, and 45/199 of 21 December 1990, the annex to which contains the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade,

Recalling its resolutions 44/232 of 22 December 1989 on trends in the transfer of resources to and from the developing countries and their impact on the economic growth and sustained development of those countries and 45/192 of 21 December 1990 on the net transfer of resources between developing countries and developed countries, as well as Economic and Social Council resolutions 1989/112 of 28 July 1989 and 1990/56 of 26 July 1990,

Recalling also its resolution 43/197 of 20 December 1988 and Agenda 21, 16/ adopted by the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development at Rio de Janeiro in June 1992, which address the fulfilment of the internationally agreed commitment for official development assistance,

Taking note of the World Economic Survey 1992, 17/ in particular chapter IV, entitled "Saving, investment and the international transfer of

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16/ Ibid.

17/ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.92.II.C.1 and corrigenda.

resources", and the report of the Secretary-General on the net transfer of resources between developing and developed countries, 18/

Recognizing that the international community has a responsibility to give strong support to the efforts of the developing countries to solve their grave economic and social problems through the creation of a favourable international economic environment,

Noting the fact that the net transfer of resources to the developing countries has been positive for the past two years and that its future course depends on a supportive international economic environment and domestic efforts,

Concerned about the insufficiency of resources of most developing countries over the past decade, in particular their inadequacies of savings and investment, which leaves developing countries with serious shortfalls in financial resources for development,

Noting the successful outcome of the eighth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and the spirit of multilateralism that permeated the Conference, as reflected in its final document "A New Partnership for Development: The Cartagena Commitment", 19/

Bearing in mind that the major industrialized countries, which have significant weight in influencing world economic growth and the international economic environment, should continue their efforts to promote sustained growth and to narrow imbalances so as to enhance the ability of the developing countries to address and alleviate their major problems in the areas of money, finance, resource flows, trade, commodities and external indebtedness,

Noting the call by the group of seven major industrial countries at the Munich Economic Summit for a full examination of the options available for the subsequent period of the Enhanced Structural Adjustment Facility of the International Monetary Fund, including the renewal of the Facility, 20/

1. Stresses the need to enhance international efforts to ensure adequate resources for the reactivation of economic growth and sustainable development in the developing countries, taking into account the following:

(a) That the developed countries consider increasing financial flows to assist the developing countries in their diversification and structural

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18/ A/47/404.

19/ Report of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development on its Eighth Session, Cartagena de Indias, Colombia, 8-25 February 1992 (TD/364), part one, sect. A.

20/ See A/47/375-S/24429, annex I.

adjustment efforts through, inter alia, an expansion of multilateral credits, promoting foreign direct investment and increasing concessional and non-debt resources;

(b) That, where appropriate, national economic measures should be taken by the developing countries with insufficient savings and flow of external resources, that are conducive to capital formation, including increasing domestic savings and raising investment, and human resources development;

(c) That Governments of the developed countries and other countries in a position to do so, promote an adequate flow of resources to developing countries; that developed countries, which have reaffirmed their commitments to reach the accepted United Nations target of 0.7 per cent of gross national product for official development assistance, to the extent that they have not yet achieved that target, agree to augment their aid programmes in order to reach that target as soon as possible; some countries have agreed to reach the target by the year 2000; other developed countries, in line with their support for reform efforts in developing countries agree to make their best effort to increase their level of official development assistance;

(d) That the developed countries expedite negotiations towards the realization of the Tenth Replenishment of the International Development Association;

(e) That since, in a large number of developing countries, the burden of debt and debt service constitutes a major obstacle to the revitalization of growth and development, there is a need for further progress towards the solution of the external debt problems of those countries;

(f) That Governments work towards a more open, free, equitable and disciplined international trading system that improves access to all markets for the exports of the developing countries so as to ensure an increase in their export earnings and, in this connection, the urgent need for a balanced and successful outcome of the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations should be stressed;

(g) That producers and consumers of individual commodities continue to explore ways and means of reinforcing their cooperation and consider actively participating in international commodity agreements and arrangements that take into account market trends in order to achieve more efficient international commodity cooperation;

(h) That all Governments, particularly those of the developed countries, cooperate more closely to achieve a higher degree of stability in financial markets, reduce the risk of financial crisis such as high volatility in exchange rates and help to promote an international financial system more conducive to stable economic growth;

(i) That appropriate measures be undertaken by all Governments, particularly those of the developed countries, to create an international

economic environment, to stabilize and lower real interest rates and to reduce uncertainties of financial flows;

(j) That all Governments, particularly those of the developed countries, strive to enhance the effectiveness of multilateral surveillance aimed at correcting existing external and fiscal imbalances so as to expand multilateral trade and foreign investment, particularly to the developing countries;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to continue to monitor developments in the net transfer of resources between developing and developed countries and utilize all relevant reports, such as those provided by the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund and the regional banks, and to report thereon in the World Economic Survey 1993; and also requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

DRAFT RESOLUTION II

Assistance to Yemen

The General Assembly,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on assistance to Yemen, 21/

Recalling its resolutions 46/174 of 19 December 1991 and 45/193 and 45/222 of 21 December 1990, as well as Economic and Social Council resolution 1991/62 of 26 July 1991 and decisions 91/19 and 91/20 of 25 June 1991 of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme, 22/

Noting the importance of implementing all relevant General Assembly and Economic and Social Council resolutions and decisions of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme,

Noting the social and economic challenges still facing Yemen as a result of unification, the return of Yemeni expatriates, the continuous flow of thousands of refugees from the Horn of Africa, in particular from Somalia, and recent natural disasters,

1. Calls upon States, United Nations organizations, governmental organizations, international non-governmental organizations and financial

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21/ A/47/283-E/1992/83.

22/ See Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1991, Supplement No. 13 (E/1991/34), annex I.

institutions to extend, as rapidly as possible, their assistance to Yemen to enable that country to deal with the above-mentioned challenges;

2. Calls upon the Secretary-General, in cooperation with the relevant organs and organizations of the United Nations system, to provide assistance to the Government and people of Yemen in the efforts to find a solution to the serious situation created by these challenges and especially by the returnees and refugees;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to submit a comprehensive report to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

DRAFT RESOLUTION III

United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II)

The General Assembly,

Recalling the recommendations adopted by Habitat: United Nations Conference on Human Settlements, 23/ and its resolution 43/181 of 20 December 1988 on the Global Strategy for Shelter to the Year 2000, as well as its resolution 46/164 of 19 December 1991, in which it expressed its conviction that a world-wide conference with broad, multidisciplinary and high-level participation could provide a suitable forum for considering the current situation in the planning, development and management of human settlements, and decided to consider at its forty-seventh session the question of convening, possibly in 1997, a United Nations conference on human settlements (Habitat II) with a view to taking a decision on the objectives, content, scope and timing of such a conference and the modalities and financial implications of holding it,

Noting the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, which recognized the proper management of human settlements as a prerequisite to the attainment of the overall goals for sustainable development, the centre-piece of which must be the human being,

Convinced of the need to reassess and systematically review the multifaceted aspects of human settlement policies and programmes in the light of important changes in the perception of human settlements problems and their solutions since Habitat: United Nations Conference on Human Settlements, particularly the introduction of the concept of enabling strategies, and of new developments and trends in international economic relations and population and migration patterns, as well as the recurrence of natural disasters,

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23/ See Report of Habitat: United Nations Conference on Human Settlements, Vancouver, 31 May-11 June 1976 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.76.IV.7 and corrigendum).

Noting with concern that in many countries, especially many developing ones, the achievements in terms of policies, programmes and projects at the national level in the field of human settlements have not been sufficient to arrest or reverse the deterioration in the living environment of the people because, inter alia, of the pressure of population growth and urbanization and because the resource requirements for human settlement programmes far exceed the availability of resources in developing countries,

Cognizant of the fact that the continuing rapid rate of urbanization and population increase in the developing countries is contributing to the emergence and spread of large urban agglomerations, with adverse implications for the supply of adequate shelter, environmental infrastructure and services for the people, as well as for their employment prospects,

Recognizing the importance of giving due consideration to country-specific characteristics such as the natural environment, the economic structure, the endogenous material base and the culture in the development and application of technology, planning and management in the area of human settlements,

Fully aware of the need for adequate resources to address the problems of human settlements, and for more effective policies, programmes and projects, including public/private partnerships, as appropriate, to address those problems, and of the importance of improved management at the national and local levels,

Noting that the provision of external financial resources needed to implement the programmes set forth in chapter 7 of Agenda 21 16/ would facilitate the mobilization of resources locally,

Stressing the need to promote, facilitate and finance, as appropriate, the access to and the transfer of environmentally sound technologies and corresponding know-how, in particular to developing countries on favourable terms, including concessional and preferential terms, as mutually agreed, taking into account the need to protect intellectual property rights as well as the special needs of developing countries, for the implementation of Agenda 21,

Bearing in mind the need to take into consideration the work of other recent and planned United Nations conferences on related subjects,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on a United Nations conference on human settlements (Habitat II), 24/

1. Decides to convene the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II) from 3 to 14 June 1996, at the highest possible level of participation;

24/ A/47/360.

2. Decides that the Conference, in addressing human settlements issues in the context of sustainable development, should have the following objectives:

(a) In the long term, to arrest the deterioration of global human settlements conditions and ultimately create the conditions for achieving improvements in the living environment of all people on a sustainable basis, with special attention to the needs and contributions of women and vulnerable social groups whose quality of life and participation in development have been hampered by exclusion and inequality, affecting the poor in general;

(b) To adopt a general statement of principles and commitments and formulate a related global plan of action capable of guiding national and international efforts through the first two decades of the next century; such a plan of action should include:

(i) A comprehensive set of programmes and subprogrammes, with realistic targets and timetables, and provision for monitoring and evaluation of performance;

(ii) Guidelines for national settlement policies and strategies that can effectively contribute to the alleviation of urban and rural poverty and the promotion of a sustainable economic development process with due consideration given to the growth and distribution of population, the urban transition, natural disasters, the availability of land and other resources and the interests of women and major groups;

(iii) Programmes and subprogrammes relating to new and emerging issues of technologies, including the impact of the current communication and informatics revolution, energy, transportation and environmental infrastructure, namely, water-supply, sanitation and waste management;

(iv) Programmes and subprogrammes that would carry forward relevant elements of Agenda 21 to promote the development of environmentally sustainable human settlements in the future;

(v) Proposals for mobilizing, nationally and internationally, the necessary human, financial and technical resources, taking into account the enabling concept and the commitments of new and additional resources, as well as funding from countries' own public and private sectors, for the implementation of Agenda 21 programmes;

(vi) Measures for the reorganization and strengthening of national, metropolitan and municipal institutions and machinery to enhance the development of human settlements and operations capabilities;

(vii) Recommendations on ways in which the role of the United Nations and existing institutional arrangements for international cooperation and coordination in human settlements can be strengthened;

3. Affirms that the Conference should, inter alia:

(a) Review trends in policies and programmes undertaken by countries and international organizations to implement the recommendations adopted by Habitat: United Nations Conference on Human Settlements;

(b) Conduct a mid-term review of the implementation of the Global Strategy for Shelter to the Year 2000 25/ and make recommendations for the attaining of its objectives by the target date;

(c) Review the contribution of national and international action in the area of human settlements to the implementation of Agenda 21;

(d) Review current global trends in economic and social development as they affect planning, development and management of human settlements, and make recommendations for future action at the national and the international levels;

4. Decides to establish a Preparatory Committee of the General Assembly for the second United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II); the Preparatory Committee will be open to all States Members of the United Nations and of the specialized agencies, with the participation of observers in accordance with the established practice of the General Assembly;

5. Invites relevant or interested organizations, organs, programmes and concerned agencies of the United Nations system and intergovernmental, subregional and regional organizations to participate actively in the preparatory process;

6. Invites non-governmental organizations, particularly those from developing countries and including those related to major groups, to participate in and contribute to the Conference and its preparatory process, and, to this end, decides that the Preparatory Committee shall formulate and adopt modalities for the accreditation and participation of those organizations, taking into account the procedures used at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development;

7. Decides that an organizational session of three days' duration shall be held at United Nations Headquarters in March 1993 and that two preparatory sessions should be held, the first in early 1994 in Geneva or New York and the second in conjunction with the 1995 session of the Commission on Human Settlements, with the detailed arrangements for the preparatory discussions to be determined at the organizational session;

25/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Supplement No. 8, addendum (A/43/8/Add.1).

8. Also decides that, in the event of there being a clear need for further preparatory discussions, an appropriate request might be made by the Preparatory Committee for the Conference to the General Assembly;

9. Decides that the Preparatory Committee, at its organizational session, shall elect, with due regard to equitable geographical representation, a Chairman, three Vice-Chairmen and a Rapporteur;

10. Notes with appreciation the generous offer made by the Government of Turkey to act as host for the Conference, and decides that the Conference will be held in Turkey in 1996;

11. Decides that the host country shall be an ex officio member of the Bureau of the Preparatory Committee for the Conference;

12. Requests the Secretary-General, following the organizational session of the Preparatory Committee, in accordance with resolutions 41/213 of 19 December 1986 and 42/211 of 21 December 1987, to establish through redeployment, to the maximum extent possible and within existing resources, an ad hoc secretariat for the Conference, which shall be organizationally part of the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat);

13. Decides that the ad hoc secretariat will be headed by a Secretary-General of the Conference to be appointed by the Secretary-General of the United Nations;

14. Requests the Secretary-General of the United Nations to prepare a report for the organizational session of the Preparatory Committee containing recommendations on an adequate preparatory process, taking into account the provisions of the present resolution and the views expressed by Governments in the discussion of this matter at the forty-seventh session of the General Assembly;

15. Decides that the Preparatory Committee shall:

(a) Draft the provisional agenda of the Conference, in accordance with the provisions of the present resolution;

(b) Adopt guidelines to enable States to take a harmonized approach in their preparations and reporting;

(c) Prepare draft decisions, including the plan of action, for the Conference and submit them to the Conference for consideration and adoption;

16. Requests all the organs, organizations and programmes of the United Nations system, as well as other relevant intergovernmental organizations, to cooperate with the secretariat of the Conference and contribute fully to the preparations for the Conference on the basis of guidelines and requirements to be established by the Preparatory Committee;

17. Requests the Secretary-General of the United Nations to ensure the

coordination of contributions from the United Nations system, through the Administrative Committee on Coordination;

18. Invites all States to take an active part in the preparations for the Conference, to prepare national reports, as appropriate, to be submitted to the Preparatory Committee in a timely manner and to promote international cooperation and broad-based national preparatory processes involving the scientific community, industry, trade unions and concerned non-governmental organizations;

19. Recommends that regional and subregional preparatory meetings should be held in conjunction with meetings of subregional and regional intergovernmental bodies, wherever possible;

20. Decides that the preparatory process and the Conference itself should be funded through existing United Nations budgetary resources, without negatively affecting its programmed activities, and through voluntary contributions to a trust fund established specifically for the purpose of funding the preparatory process and the Conference;

21. Decides to establish a separate voluntary fund for the purpose of supporting developing countries, in particular the least developed among them, in participating fully and effectively in the Conference and in its preparatory process, and invites Governments to contribute to the fund;

22. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth and fiftieth sessions on the progress of work of the Preparatory Committee;

23. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-ninth and fiftieth sessions an item entitled "United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II)".

DRAFT RESOLUTION IV

An agenda for development

The General Assembly,

Recalling the Charter of the United Nations, in particular the commitment to employ international machinery for the promotion of the economic and social advancement of all peoples,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization, in particular the reference to an agenda for development, 26/

26/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 1 (A/47/1), para. 105.

Reaffirming the unique position of the United Nations as a forum for the promotion of international cooperation for development,

Emphasizing the need to give due consideration to the broad scope of themes related to international cooperation and international economic relations in order to address effectively the issue of development, particularly of developing countries,

Stressing the importance of continuing to strengthen the capacity of the United Nations to foster international cooperation in order to address fully the wide range of issues pertaining to development, particularly that of developing countries,

Stressing also that the objectives and commitments on development adopted by the General Assembly, especially the Declaration on International Economic Cooperation, in particular the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries, 27/ the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade, 28/ the Cartagena Commitment, 29/ the United Nations new agenda for the development of Africa in the 1990s, 30/ the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the 1990s, 31/ and the various consensus agreements and conventions, especially Agenda 21, which were adopted at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development 16/ at the level of heads of State and Government and mark the beginning of a new global partnership for sustainable development, all together provide the overall framework of international cooperation for development,

Recalling the restructuring and revitalization process initiated through its resolution 45/264 of 13 May 1991, in particular its commitment to promote the achievement of the objectives and priorities of the United Nations in the economic, social and related fields as set forth in other relevant resolutions,

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27/ Resolution S-18/3, annex.

28/ Resolution 45/199.

29/ See Report of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development on its Eighth Session, Cartagena de Indias, Colombia, 8-25 February 1992 (TD/364), part one, sect. A.

30/ Resolution 46/151, annex, sect. II.

31/ See Report of the Second United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, Paris, 3-14 September 1990 (A/CONF.147/18), part one.

Requests the Secretary-General to submit to it at its forty-eighth session, in consultation with Member States, a report on an agenda for development, taking fully into consideration the objectives and agreements on development adopted by it, containing an analysis and recommendations on ways of enhancing the role of the United Nations and the relationship between the United Nations and the Bretton Woods institutions in the promotion of international cooperation for development, within the framework and provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and the Bretton Woods institutions' articles of agreement, including, inter alia, a comprehensive annotated list of substantive themes and areas to be addressed by the United Nations in the agenda, as well as his views on priorities among them, for the consideration of Member States.

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27. The Second Committee also recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft decisions:

DRAFT DECISION I

International conference on money and finance for development

The General Assembly decides to defer until its fiftieth session consideration of the draft resolution entitled "International conference on money and finance for development". 32/

DRAFT DECISION II

Large-scale pelagic drift-net fishing and its impact on the living marine resources of the world's oceans and seas

The General Assembly decides to take note with appreciation of the report of the Secretary-General, 33/ and requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session a further report on the implementation of its resolution 46/215 of 20 December 1991.

DRAFT DECISION III

Documents relating to development and international economic cooperation

The General Assembly decides to take note of the following documents:

32/ See A/C.2/47/L.3.

33/ A/47/487.

(a) Report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme on the work of its special session; 34/

(b) Report of the Secretary-General on the further substantive follow-up of General Assembly resolutions 42/186 and 42/187 by Governments and organizations of the United Nations system; 35/

(c) Report of the Secretary-General on cooperation in fisheries in Africa; 36/

(d) Report of the Secretary-General on structural changes in the world economy: implications for energy use and air emissions; 37/

(e) Report of the Secretary-General on combating drought and desertification; 38/

(f) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the President of the Economic and Social Council on the outcome of the informal exchange of views held in the Council on the report of the Commonwealth Group of Experts on the Impact on Global Economic and Political Change on the Development Process. 39/

34/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 25 (A/47/25).

35/ A/47/121-E/1992/15.

36/ A/47/279-E/1992/79 and Corr.1.

37/ A/47/388.

38/ A/47/393).

39/ A/47/477.

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A

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DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC COOPERATION: TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT

Report of the Second Committee (Part III)*

Rapporteur: Mr. Walter BALZAN (Malta)

I. INTRODUCTION

1. The Second Committee held a substantive debate on item 78 (see A/47/718, para. 2). Action to be taken on sub-item (a) was considered at the 40th, 42nd, 43rd and 48th to 51st meetings, on 16, 18, 19 November and 7, 9, 11 and 16 December 1992. An account of the Committee's consideration of the sub-item is contained in the relevant summary records (A/C.2/47/SR.40, 42, 43 and 48-51).

II. CONSIDERATION OF PROPOSALS

A. Draft resolution A/C.2/47/L.24

2. At the 48th meeting, on 7 December, the Chairman of the Committee introduced a draft resolution entitled "International code of conduct on the transfer of technology" (A/C.2/47/L.24).

3. The Committee was informed that the draft resolution had no programme budget implications.

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* The report of the Committee on this item will be issued in seven parts (see also A/47/718 and Add.1 and 3-6).

4. At the same meeting, the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are also members of the European Community, made a statement (see A/C.2/47/SR.48).

5. The Committee then adopted draft resolution A/C.2/47/L.24 without a vote (see para. 42, draft resolution I).

B. Draft resolutions A/C.2/47/L.30 and L.82

6. At the 42nd meeting, on 18 November, the representative of Pakistan, on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are also members of the Group of 77, introduced a draft resolution entitled "Eighth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development" (A/C.2/47/L.30), which read as follows:

> "The General Assembly,
>
> "Reaffirming the importance and continued validity of the Declaration on International Economic Cooperation, in particular the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries, 1/ the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade, 2/ the United Nations New Agenda for the Development of Africa in the 1990s, 3/ the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the 1990s 4/ and the various agreements, especially Agenda 21, 5/ that were adopted during the process of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development,
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> "Recalling its resolution 1995 (XIX) of 30 December 1964, as amended, 6/ on the establishment of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development as an organ of the General Assembly, and its

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1/ Resolution S-18/3, annex.

2/ Resolution 45/199, annex.

3/ Resolution 46/151, annex, sect. II.

4/ Report of the Second United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, Paris, 3-14 September 1990 (A/CONF.147/18), part one.

5/ See Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992 (A/CONF.151/26), vols. I, II and Corr.1, and III.

6/ See resolutions 2904 (XXVII), 31/2 A and B and 34/3.

resolution 45/261 of 3 May 1991 in which it decided to convene the eighth session of the Conference at Cartegena de Indias, Colombia, from 8 to 25 February 1992,

"Having considered the final documents adopted by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development at its eighth session, held at Cartagena de Indias, Colombia, from 8 to 25 February 1992, in particular the Declaration and the document entitled "A New Partnership for Development: The Cartagena Commitment", 7/ and noting with satisfaction the highly successful outcome of the eighth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and the spirit of genuine cooperation and solidarity - the Spirit of Cartagena - that emerged therefrom,

"Expressing its deep gratitude to the Government and the people of Colombia for the hospitality extended to the participants at the eighth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and for the facilities for holding the session,

"Noting the importance of follow-up and of keeping under review the implementation of the policies and measures adopted by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development at its eighth session,

"Emphasizing that the concerns of the developing countries on trade and development issues, on the current world economic stagnation and on the difficult trends of the development environment deserve the continuous attention of the world community,

"Affirming the importance of achieving a sustained recovery of the world economy and the rapid expansion of international trade that is supportive of economic growth and development, in particular that of developing countries,

"Recognizing the leading role and responsibility of developed countries in promoting conditions conducive to world economic recovery and the promotion of sustained economic growth and development,

"Reaffirming, in this context, the need to give priority to problems facing the least developed countries owing to the fragility of their economies and their particular vulnerability to external shocks and natural calamities,

"Urging accordingly developed countries to take fully into account the international implications of their policy decisions, in particular their impact on developing countries,

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7/ TD/364, part one, sect. A.

"Reiterating that the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations should result in a substantial and balanced outcome in all areas involved, in particular areas of special importance to developing countries, and expressing deep concern that the current negotiation position of some developed countries does not permit a successful conclusion of such negotiations,

I

"1. Welcomes the results achieved by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development at its eighth session which are commensurate with the dimension of the problems confronting the world economy as a whole and in particular those of the developing countries;

"2. Endorses all commitments adopted by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development at its eighth session and emphasizes the importance of the new partnership for development, initiated by the Conference at its eighth session, for developing common approaches related to the international economic agenda of the 1990s;

"3. Expresses its political will and responsibility with respect to ensuring that the agreed commitments embodied in "A New Partnership for Development: The Cartagena Commitment" 7/ are translated into reality;

"4. Welcomes the far-reaching institutional reform measures adopted by the Conference at its eighth session regarding the functions, intergovernmental machinery, methods of work and substantive orientations of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, and agrees that those measures are a valuable contribution to the process of restructuring the economic and social sectors of the United Nations launched by the General Assembly;

"5. Reaffirms the important role of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, as the principal organ of the General Assembly in the field of trade and development and as the most appropriate forum within the United Nations for the integrated treatment of development and interrelated issues in key areas including trade, finance, investment, services and technology, in the interests of all countries, particularly those of developing countries;

"6. Welcomes the comprehensive refocusing of the substantive work of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development on four areas, namely, a new partnership for development, global interdependence, paths to development and sustainable development, which should serve as a guide for pursuing the new lines of work, in particular on commodities, poverty alleviation, services development, economic cooperation among developing countries, investment and financial flows, privatization, trading opportunities for developing countries, investment, transfer of technology and trade efficiency;

"7. Requests the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to play an important role in the implementation of Agenda 21, 5/ and, in this context, further requests the Conference to work closely and coordinate its activities with the Commission on Sustainable Development;

"8. Stresses that the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development has an important role to play in facilitating and ensuring the access, in particular that of the developing countries, to scientific and technological information and to the application of environmentally sound technologies that have an impact on the capacity-building efforts and development of the developing countries;

"9. Stresses the important contribution that the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development can make to sustainable development, inter alia, on trade-related environmental issues and policies, bearing in mind that trade policy measures for environmental purposes should not constitute a means of discrimination, protectionism or a disguised restriction on international trade, as this would affect the export and development efforts of the developing countries;

"10. Requests the Trade and Development Board and the subsidiary organs of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to intensify their efforts towards the effective and full implementation of the outcome of the eighth session of the Conference;

"11. Invites all organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to respond positively to the requests addressed to them in the relevant parts of the commitments of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development at its eighth session;

II

"12. Takes note of the reports of the Trade and Development Board on the second part of its thirty-eighth session, 8/ the first part of its thirty-ninth session 9/ and its first pre-sessional executive session; 10/

"13. Calls upon all States to take appropriate action to implement at the national, regional and international levels the resolutions and decisions as adopted by the Trade and Development Board at the second part of its thirty-eighth session and the first part of its thirty-ninth session;

8/ A/47/15 (vol. I).

9/ A/47/15 (vol. II).

10/ TD/B/EX(1)/4.

"14. Expresses its satisfaction with the action initiated by the Trade and Development Board for the implementation of the new institutional arrangements, and of the substantive orientations agreed upon by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, and welcomes Trade and Development Board decision 398 (XXXVIII) of 7 May 1992 on the follow-up to the recommendations adopted by the Conference at its eighth session; 11/

"15. Takes note of the agreement by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development at its eighth session to suspend the existing Committees of the Trade and Development Board, with the exception of the Special Committee on Preferences and of the Intergovernmental Group of Experts on Restrictive Business Practices;

"16. Endorses the establishment and the terms of reference of the new standing committees on commodities, poverty alleviation, economic cooperation among developing countries, and developing services sectors, and of the new ad hoc working groups on investment and financial flows, trade efficiency, comparative experiences with privatization, expansion of trading opportunities for developing countries, and interrelationship between investment and technology transfer, as well as the convening of executive sessions of the Trade and Development Board aimed at strengthening its policy function;

"17. Takes note of the establishment by the Trade and Development Board of an ad hoc working group to explore the issue of structural adjustment for the transition to disarmament;

"18. Welcomes the streamlining and strengthening of the intergovernmental machinery of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and the improvement of methods of work aimed at providing an enriched substantive and technical basis for policy discussion, negotiation and decisions, as agreed at the eighth session of the Conference;

"19. Notes that the priorities assigned by the Trade and Development Board encompass new areas of work, including poverty alleviation, sustainable development, privatization, entrepreneurship, competitiveness and trade efficiency;

"20. Endorses the convening of a United Nations international symposium on trade efficiency in 1994 of one week's duration and requests the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to make all the necessary arrangements for that symposium;

11/ A/47/15 (vol. I), chap. II.

"21. Takes note of the valuable contribution made by the Trade and Development Board, underpinned by the Trade and Development Report, 1992, 12/ to the understanding of issues concerning global interdependence and the international implications of macroeconomic policies with particular reference to the recent evolution of development problems and prospects, and welcomes the outcome of the deliberations of the Board on this matter;

"22. Also takes note of the recognition on the part of the Trade and Development Board that national transparent mechanisms could be an important instrument in the fight against protectionism, and requests the Board to give attention to developments in this regard and to the provision of relevant technical cooperation by the secretariat of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to interested countries;

III

"23. Calls upon the international community to exert every effort to adopt and implement the measures necessary for the revitalization of the development process in the developing countries, in pursuit of the objective of revitalizing international trade, sustained economic growth and development;

"24. Urges the developed countries to fulfil their commitments to halt and reverse protectionism and trade distorting measures, including reprehensive trade practices, and to take expeditious and concrete measures conducive, in particular, to promoting greater market access for exports of developing countries;

"25. Urges all countries, in particular developed countries, to reach a final agreement on the remaining issues of the Uruguay Round, and reaffirms that the balanced, equitable, meaningful and satisfactory conclusion of the multilateral trade negotiations is crucial, and is needed to fulfil responsibilities in strengthening the rules and disciplines of the international trading system and to enhance significantly the prospects for trade, economic growth and development of all countries, especially developing countries;

"26. Invites the Trade and Development Board to continue to follow closely developments and issues in the Uruguay Round that are of particular concern to the developing countries;

12/ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.92.II.D.7.

"27. Also invites the Trade and Development Board to continue to follow closely developments regarding economic integration processes, taking into account that such processes should impart dynamism to global trade and enhance trade and development possibilities, particularly for the developing countries."

7. A statement on the programme budget implications of draft resolution A/C.2/47/L.30, submitted by the Secretary-General in accordance with rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, was contained in document A/C.2/47/L.45.

8. At its 50th meeting, on 11 December, the Vice-Chairman of the Committee, Miss Maymouna Diop (Senegal), introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/47/L.82) submitted by her on the basis of informal consultations held on draft resolution A/C.2/47/L.30 and orally corrected the English version by replacing the word "comparative" by "cooperative" in operative paragraph 1.

9. The Committee was informed that the programme budget implications in document A/C.2/47/L.45 also applied to draft resolution A/C.2/47/L.82.

10. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/47/L.82, as orally corrected, without a vote (see para. 42, draft resolution II).

11. In the light of the adoption of draft resolution A/C.2/47/L.82, draft resolution A/C.2/47/L.30 was withdrawn by its sponsors.

C. Draft resolutions A/C.2/47/L.31 and L.70

12. At the 40th meeting, on 16 November, the representative of Pakistan, on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are also members of the Group of 77, introduced a draft resolution entitled "Strengthening international organizations in the area of multilateral trade" (A/C.2/47/L.31), which read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Reaffirming the Declaration on International Economic Cooperation, in particular the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries, 13/ and the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Development Decade, 14/

"Recalling its resolutions 45/201 of 21 December 1990 and 46/207 of 20 December 1991,

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13/ Resolution S-18/3, annex.

14/ Resolution 45/199, annex.

"Welcoming the successful outcome of the eighth session of the United Nations Conference a Trade and Development, in particular the organization's institutional reforms, and reaffirming in this regard the mandate and important role of the Conference in the international trading system,

"Taking note of the progress report by the Secretary-General concerning institutional developments related to the strengthening of international organizations in the area of multilateral trade, 15/

"Deeply concerned about the lack of progress in, and the still unclear prospects for the conclusion of, the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations,

"1. Once again urges all Governments and the executive heads of the specialized agencies and other organizations and programmes of the United Nations system to endeavour to present their views to the Secretary-General on this matter;

"2. Requests the Secretary-General to prepare, for submission to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session, an updated report taking into account the positive outcome and developments of the eighth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and the developments in the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations, on the assumption that the Uruguay Round will have been concluded by that time."

13. At its 49th meeting, on 9 December, the Committee had before it draft resolution A/C.2/47/L.70, submitted by the Vice-Chairman of the Committee, Miss Maymouna Diop (Senegal), on the basis of informal consultations held on draft resolution A/C.2/47/L.31.

14. The Committee was informed that the draft resolution had no programme budget implications.

15. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/47/L.70 without a vote (see para. 42, draft resolution III).

16. In the light of the adoption of draft resolution A/C.2/47/L.70, draft resolution A/C.2/47/L.31 was withdrawn by its sponsors.

15/ A/47/410.

D. Draft resolutions A/C.2/47/L.32 and L.69

17. At the 42nd meeting, on 18 November, the representative of Pakistan, on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are also members of the Group of 77, introduced a draft resolution entitled "Commodities" (A/C.2/47/L.32), which read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling its resolution 1995 (XIX) of 20 December 1964, as amended, 16/ on the establishment of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, Conference resolutions 93 (IV) of 30 May 1976 on the Integrated Programme for Commodities, 17/ 124 (V) of 3 June 1979, 18/ and 155 (VI) and 157 (VI) of 2 July 1983, 19/ the Final Act adopted by the Conference at its seventh session, held at Geneva from 9 July to 3 August 1987, 20/ the Agreement Establishing the Common Fund for Commodities, 21/ which entered into force on 19 June 1989, and A New Partnership for Development: The Cartagena Commitment, 22/ adopted by the Conference at its eighth session, held at Cartagena de Indias, Colombia, from 8 to 25 February 1992,

"Recalling also its resolutions 41/168 of 5 December 1986, 43/27 of 18 November 1988, 44/218 of 22 December 1989 and 45/200 of 21 December 1990,

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16/ See resolutions 2904 (XXVII), 31/2 A and B and 34/3.

17/ See Proceedings of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, Fourth Session, vol. I, Report and Annexes (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.76.II.D.10 and corrigendum), part one, sect. A.

18/ Ibid., Fifth Session, vol. I, Report and Annexes (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.79.II.D.14), part one, sect. A.

19/ Ibid., Sixth Session, vol. I, Report and Annexes (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.83.II.D.6), part one, sect. A.

20/ Ibid., Seventh Session, vol. I, Report and Annexes (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.88.II.D.1), part one, sect. A.1.

21/ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.81.II.D.8 and corrigendum.

22/ TD/364, part one, sect. A.

"Recalling further the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, adopted by the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, held at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, from 3 to 14 June 1992, 23/ and welcoming the importance attached in Agenda 21 24/ to issues related to commodities in the context of sustainable development,

"Recognizing that commodity exports continue to play a key role in the economies of developing countries as a whole, as a major source of export earnings, investment and livelihood,

"Concerned that the prevalence of declining real prices for most commodities is associated with instability and shortfalls in export earnings,

"Concerned also about the difficulties experienced by developing countries in financing and implementing diversification programmes,

"Convinced that convening a world conference on commodities could bring together producers, consumers, marketing enterprises and other market actors, which would contribute to the shaping of a coherent international commodity strategy that would take into account the specific problems of selected commodity sectors,

"Welcoming the agreed conclusions establishing the work programme of the Standing Committee on Commodities,

"1. Takes note with interest of the report of the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development on world commodity trends and prospects, with particular emphasis on commodity-dependent developing countries in the light of the outcome of the eighth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development; 25/

"2. Stresses that the solution to the commodity problem calls for sound, compatible and consistent policies at the national and international levels, bearing in mind the spirit and the broad aims of the Integrated Programme for Commodities;

"3. Urges producers and consumers of individual commodities to continue to explore ways and means of reinforcing their cooperation and to participate actively in international commodity agreements and arrangements in order to achieve more efficient international commodity cooperation;

23/ A/CONF.151/26 (vol. I), chap. I, resolution 1, annex I.

24/ Ibid., annex II.

25/ A/47/398 and Corr.1

"4. Welcomes the decision taken by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development at its eighth session with a view to convening a world conference on commodities, which could contribute to shaping a coherent international commodity strategy, and would, inter alia, promote increased active participation in and better use of forums of consumers and producers as a means of exchanging information on investment plans, prospects and markets for individual commodities, and facilitate direct contacts among the partners involved, and, in this context, requests the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to initiate feasibility studies and arrangements in order to prepare for the convening of a world conference on commodities at the earliest possible date;

"5. Expresses its conviction that supportive international policies to improve the functioning of commodity markets by improving the efficiency and transparency of price formation mechanisms, including commodity exchanges and the use of commodity price risk management instruments, and the creation of more stable and predictable conditions in commodity trade contribute significantly to the efforts of commodity-dependent developing countries to revitalize their development;

"6. Emphasizes the importance of maximizing the contribution of the commodity sector to economic growth and transformation in commodity-dependent developing countries by ensuring that development in the commodity sector contributes effectively to the generation of growth and development in other sectors of the economy, as well as to the eradication of poverty, and, in this context, stresses the importance of the diversification efforts of commodity-exporting developing countries;

"7. Requests the Secretary-General to identify, on the basis of relevant national experiences, potential developmental linkages between the commodity sector and other sectors of the economy, as well as actions required at the national and international levels to establish and develop such linkages in the context of an effective diversification policy, and to include that information in his report to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session;

"8. Stresses the urgent need to strengthen efforts to address the grave problem of shortfalls in the commodity export earnings of developing countries, and urges the Standing Committee on Commodities to pursue the issue of export-earning shortfalls and compensatory financing at its future sessions;

"9. Reiterates once again its conviction that more stable market conditions and fair prices for commodities would be conducive to the social and economic development of developing countries and could, inter alia, contribute to the international campaign against illicit production of, trafficking in and abuse of narcotic drugs, thus supporting the efforts undertaken by countries to combat such illicit activities;

"10. Emphasizes that, in line with Agenda 21, sustainable development of the commodity sector requires, inter alia, the reflection of environmental and resource costs in prices, improvements in the market access and competitiveness of natural products from developing countries, with environmental advantages, and improvements in their access to international financial and technical support, including environmentally sound technologies to cope with environmental problems specific to commodity production and processing;

"11. Once again urges all the parties involved, especially those developed countries that have not yet done so, to meet their agreed commitments and to work for a balanced, equitable, meaningful and satisfactory outcome to the multilateral trade negotiations within the Uruguay Round so as to ensure that the successful conclusion of the negotiations brings about further expansion and liberalization of trade in commodities, taking into account the special and differential treatment for developing countries, as well as all other principles contained in the Ministerial Declaration on the Uruguay Round; 26/

"12. Notes with satisfaction the establishment of the Common Fund for Commodities, the voluntary contributions pledged by countries that are members of the Common Fund and the hope expressed by the member countries that further contributions will be forthcoming;

"13. Also notes that the Second Account of the Common Fund for Commodities has started operations, and expresses the hope that further contributions to this Account will be forthcoming;

"14. Invites all members of the Common Fund for Commodities to exploit fully the resources of the Fund by submitting projects for enhancing the commodity sector;

"15. Notes that it is the desire of the members of the Common Fund that countries, particularly major exporters and consumers of commodities, that have not yet ratified the Agreement Establishing the Common Fund for Commodities 21/ should do so as soon as possible;

"16. Decides to include the question of commodities in the provisional agenda of its forty-ninth session."

18. At its 48th meeting, on 7 December, the Committee had before it draft resolution A/C.2/47/L.69, submitted by the Vice-Chairman of the Committee, Miss Maymouna Diop (Senegal), on the basis of informal consultations held on draft resolution A/C.2/47/L.32.

26/ See GATT, Focus Newsletter, No. 41, October 1986.

19. The Committee was informed that the draft resolution had no programme budget implications.

20. At the same meeting, the representative of the United States of America orally amended draft resolution A/C.2/47/L.69 by deleting the words "the spirit and" from operative paragraph 3 (see A/C.2/47/SR.48).

21. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/47/L.69, as orally amended, without a vote (see para. 42, draft resolution IV).

22. In the light of the adoption of draft resolution A/C.2/47/L.69, draft resolution A/C.2/47/L.32 was withdrawn by its sponsors.

E. Draft resolutions A/C.2/47/L.33 and L.68

23. At the 40th meeting, on 16 November, the representative of Pakistan, on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are also members of the Group of 77, introduced a draft resolution entitled "Specific measures in favour of island developing countries" (A/C.2/47/L.33), which read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Recognizing that, in addition to the general problems facing developing countries, many island developing countries experience handicaps arising from the interplay of such factors as their smallness, remoteness, geographical dispersion, vulnerability to natural disasters, the fragility of their ecosystems, constraints on transport and communications, great distances from market centres, a highly limited internal market, lack of natural resources, weak indigenous technological capacity, the acute problem of obtaining freshwater supplies, heavy dependence on imports and a small number of commodities, depletion of non-renewable resources, migration, particularly of personnel with high-level skills, shortages of administrative personnel and heavy financial burdens,

"Recognizing also that many of these factors occur concurrently in island developing countries, resulting in economic and social vulnerability and dependence, particularly in those countries which are small and/or geographically dispersed,

"Mindful of the fact that island developing countries are facing a changing international economic environment in the 1990s which will strongly affect their ability to achieve sustainable development, particularly in small island developing countries which have extremely open and volatile economies,

"Taking note of Agenda 21, which was adopted by the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, in particular chapter 17, section G, relating to the sustainable development of small island developing States, 27/

"Welcoming the decision to convene a global conference on the sustainable development of small island developing States in 1994,

"1. Reaffirms its resolution 45/202 of 21 December 1990 and other relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, and calls for their immediate and effective implementation;

"2. Expresses its appreciation to States and to organizations and bodies within and outside the United Nations system that have responded to the special needs of island developing countries;

"3. Welcomes the initiative of the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development in convening a meeting of the Group of Experts on Island Developing Countries in Geneva on 15 and 16 July 1992;

"4. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General on the specific problems and needs of island developing countries; 28/

"5. Welcomes the efforts made by island developing countries to adopt policies that address their specific problems, including efforts at regional cooperation and integration, and calls upon those countries to continue to pursue, in accordance with their national objectives, policies and priorities, further measures to increase their international competitiveness, to render their economies less vulnerable by developing the capacity to respond to shocks due to natural disasters and external economic changes, and to promote sustainable development;

"6. Appeals to the international community:

(a) To maintain and, if possible, increase the level of concessional financial and technical assistance provided to island developing countries;

(b) To maximize access of island developing countries to concessional financial and technical assistance by taking into account the specific development needs and problems facing those countries;

27/ See A/CONF.151/26 (vol. II).

28/ A/47/414 and Add.1.

(c) To consider reviewing the mechanisms of existing procedures used in providing concessional resources to island developing countries;

(d) To ensure that assistance conforms to the national and, as appropriate, regional priorities of island developing countries;

(e) To provide support to island developing countries over a mutually agreed and, where appropriate, longer time-frame to enable them to achieve economic growth and development;

(f) To consider improving existing arrangements for assisting island developing countries in redressing adverse effects on their export earnings and to consider wider adoption of such arrangements;

(g) To continue to ensure that a concerted effort is made to assist island developing countries, at their request, in improving their administrative capacities and in satisfying their overall needs with regard to the development of human resources;

(h) To avoid giving additional shocks to the economies of island developing countries through sudden alterations in aid and trade policy;

(i) To provide assistance to island developing countries to mitigate the consequences of global warming and sea-level rise;

"7. Calls upon the international community to consider improving measures, within existing trade arrangements, in favour of island developing countries according to their special circumstances, taking into account particularly the special needs and problems of small island developing countries;

"8. Invites island developing countries to intensify further their regional and subregional cooperative arrangements, particularly to address the problem of high-cost economies, by developing, where appropriate, common services to reduce the high per capita costs of infrastructure and public services and by developing regional transport and communications systems;

"9. Urges once again relevant organizations of the United Nations system to take adequate measures to respond positively to the particular needs of island developing countries and to report on such measures, as appropriate;

"10. Urges the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to strengthen its role within its mandate as the focal point for specific action at the global level in favour of island developing countries and to act as a catalyst in this regard, inter alia, by organizing and facilitating the cross-regional interchange of information and experience in full cooperation with regional and subregional organizations, both within and outside the United Nations system, as appropriate;

"11. Requests the Secretary-General, taking into account work already done on this issue, including that envisaged in paragraph 10 above, to identify within the appropriate inter-agency framework the problems of island developing countries, in particular those of small island developing countries, in order to elaborate specific measures that the international community might take to address those problems;

"12. Also requests the Secretary-General to submit a report to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session on the implementation of the present resolution."

24. At its 48th meeting, on 7 December, the Committee had before it draft resolution A/C.2/47/L.68, submitted by the Vice-Chairman of the Committee, Miss Maymouna Diop (Senegal), on the basis of informal consultations held on draft resolution A/C.2/47/L.33.

25. The Committee was informed that the draft resolution had no programme budget implications.

26. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/47/L.68 without a vote (see para. 42, draft resolution V).

27. After the adoption of the draft resolution, statements were made by the representatives of Finland, also on behalf of Denmark, Iceland, Norway and Sweden; the United States of America; and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are also members of the European Community (see A/C.2/47/SR.48).

28. In the light of the adoption of draft resolution A/C.2/47/L.68, draft resolution A/C.2/47/L.33 was withdrawn by its sponsors.

F. Draft resolution A/C.2/47/L.35 and Rev.1

29. At the 43rd meeting, on 19 November, the representative of Estonia, on behalf of Afghanistan, Albania, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czechoslovakia, Estonia, Finland, Iceland, Kazakhstan, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, the Republic of Moldova, Romania, the Russian Federation, Tajikistan, Turkey, Turkmenistan and Ukraine, introduced a draft resolution entitled "Integration of economies in transition into the world economy" (A/C.2/47/L.35), which read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Reaffirming its resolution S-18/3 of 1 May 1990, the annex to which contains the Declaration on International Economic Cooperation, in particular, the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries, which states, inter alia, that, Eastern European countries should be supported in their efforts to integrate themselves into the international economy, and that this will benefit their own people and the rest of the world;

"Further reaffirming its resolution 45/199 of 21 December 1990, the annex to which contains the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade, which recognizes that the reform and restructuring of the economies of Eastern Europe and their integration into the world economy can contribute to the strength and dynamism of world trade;

"Recalling the Cartagena Commitment, adopted by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development at its eighth session, 29/ which states, inter alia, that, early completion of the transformation of the economies of the countries of Central and Eastern Europe into market-based ones would strengthen the emerging new partnership for development;

"Further recalling Agenda 21, 30/ adopted by the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, which recognizes that economies in transition are facing unprecedented challenges in transforming their economies;

"Aware of the historical dimension of the profound political and economic changes in Central and Eastern European and the newly independent States;

29/ See TD/364, part one, sect. A.

30/ See Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992 (A/CONF.151/26), vols. I, II and Corr.1, and III.

"Also aware of the tremendous problems facing economies in transition in their efforts to transform and restructure their economies;

"Noting that the World Economic Survey, 1992 indicates that the main cause of the decline in 1991 economic output, which was the first decline since the Second World War, was the fall in production in economies in transition;

"1. Recognizes that the full integration of economies in transition into the world economy will have a positive impact on world trade and development;

"2. Further recognizes the need for the international community to support the successful process of bringing about economic reforms and restructuring in the economies in transition;

"3. Requests the Secretary-General to coordinate and strengthen the ability of the United Nations system to conduct analytical and policy advice activities regarding changes that take place in the economies in transition as they integrate into the world economy;

"4. Requests the Secretary-General therefore to prepare within existing resources, with the full cooperation of relevant organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, including the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund, a report on the role of the United Nations system in addressing problems facing economies in transition, including the difficulties that the economies in transition are encountering in their integration into the world economy, and to submit the report to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session;

"5. Decides to include in the agenda of its forty-eighth session a sub-item entitled 'Integration of economies in transition into the world economy' under the item entitled 'Development and international economic cooperation'."

30. At its 50th meeting, on 11 December, the Committee had before it a revised draft resolution (A/C.2/47/L.35/Rev.1) submitted by the sponsors of draft resolution A/C.2/47/L.35.

31. The Committee was informed that the revised draft resolution had no programme budget implications.

32. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted the revised draft resolution (A/C.2/47/L.35/Rev.1) without a vote (see para. 42, draft resolution VI).

33. After the adoption of the draft resolution, statements were made by the representatives of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are also members of the European Community, and Estonia.

G. Draft decision contained in document A/C.2/47/L.84

34. At its 51st meeting, on 16 December, the Committee had before it a note by the Secretariat (see A/C.2/47/L.84) which contained a draft decision entitled "Programmes of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development for the Palestinian people".

35. The Committee was informed that the draft decision had no programme budget implications.

36. At the same meeting, the Chairman informed the Committee that the following delegations had sponsored the draft decision: Afghanistan, Algeria, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Malaysia, Mauritania, Morocco, Pakistan, Qatar, the Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia and Yemen. The representatives of Djibouti and the Sudan informed the Committee that their delegations had also joined in sponsoring the draft decision.

37. The representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland raised a question to which the Vice-Chairman of the Committee, Miss Maymouna Diop (Senegal), responded.

38. Before the adoption of the draft decision the representative of Israel made a statement (see A/C.2/47/SR.51).

39. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted the draft decision by a recorded vote of 133 to 2, with 2 abstentions (see para. 43). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Peole's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Romania, Russian Federation, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic,

Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Israel, United States of America.

Abstaining: Marshall Islands, Micronesia (Federated States of).

40. After the adoption of the draft decision, statements were made by the representatives of Australia and Canada (see A/C.2/47/SR.51).

41. At the same meeting, the representatives of Burundi and Kuwait informed the Committee that had their delegations been present during the vote, they would have voted in favour of the draft decision.

III. RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE SECOND COMMITTEE

42. The Second Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolutions:

DRAFT RESOLUTION I

International code of conduct on the transfer of technology

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 46/214 of 20 December 1991 on an international code of conduct on the transfer of technology,

1. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development on the consultations carried out in 1992 on an international code of conduct on the transfer of technology; 31/

2. Invites the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, in line with the relevant provisions of the Cartagena Commitment, 32/ to continue his consultations with Governments on the future course of action on an international code of conduct and to report to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session on the outcome of these consultations.

31/ A/47/636, annex.

32/ TD/364, part one, sect. A.

DRAFT RESOLUTION II

Eighth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the importance and continued validity of the Declaration on International Economic Cooperation, in particular the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries, 33/ the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade, 34/ the United Nations New Agenda for the Development of Africa in the 1990s, 35/ the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the 1990s 36/ and the various agreements, especially Agenda 21, 37/ that were adopted during the process of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development,

Recalling its resolution 1995 (XIX) of 30 December 1964, as amended, 38/ on the establishment of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development as an organ of the General Assembly, and its resolution 45/261 of 3 May 1991, in which it decided to convene the eighth session of the Conference at Cartegena de Indias, Colombia, from 8 to 25 February 1992,

Having considered the final documents adopted by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development at its eighth session, held at Cartagena de Indias, Colombia, from 8 to 25 February 1992, in particular the Declaration and the document entitled "A New Partnership for Development: The Cartagena Commitment", 32/ and noting with satisfaction the highly successful outcome of the eighth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and the spirit of genuine cooperation and solidarity - the Spirit of Cartagena - that emerged therefrom,

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33/ Resolution S-18/3, annex.

34/ Resolution 45/199, annex.

35/ Resolution 46/151, annex, sect. II.

36/ Report of the Second United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, Paris, 3-14 September 1990 (A/CONF.147/18), part one.

37/ See Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992 (A/CONF.151/26), vols, I, II and Corr.1, and III.

38/ See resolutions 2904 (XXVII), 31/2 A and B and 34/3.

Expressing its deep gratitude to the Government and the people of Colombia for the hospitality extended to the participants at the eighth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and for the facilities for holding the session,

Noting the importance of follow-up and of keeping under review the implementation of the policies and measures adopted by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development at its eighth session,

Emphasizing that the concerns of the international community about the current world economic situation, trade and development issues, and the difficulties of many countries in achieving satisfactory rates of development deserve continuing attention, in particular as far as the developing countries are concerned,

Reaffirming, in this context, the need to give priority to problems facing the least developed countries owing to the fragility of their economies and their particular vulnerability to external shocks and natural calamities,

Reiterating that the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations should result in a substantial and balanced outcome in all areas involved, and expressing concern that those negotiations have not yet been completed but hopeful that they will come to a successful conclusion rapidly, taking into account the specific interest of developing countries,

I

1. Endorses the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development at its eighth session, in particular the commitments agreed upon, and emphasizes the importance of the New Partnership for Development, initiated by the Conference at that session, where countries will join actively in cooperative work to address the development challenges of the 1990s, and expresses its political will and responsibility to implement the agreed commitments;

2. Welcomes the far-reaching institutional reform measures adopted by the Conference at its eighth session regarding the functions, intergovernmental machinery, methods of work and substantive orientations of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, and agrees that those measures are a valuable contribution to the process of restructuring the economic and social sectors of the United Nations launched by the General Assembly;

3. Reaffirms the important role of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, as a principal organ of the General Assembly in the field of trade and development and as the most appropriate focal point within the United Nations proper for the integrated treatment of development and interrelated issues in key areas, including trade, commodities, finance, investment, services and technology, in the interests of all countries, particularly those of developing countries;

4. Welcomes the agreement by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to refocus its substantive work on four areas, namely, a new partnership for development, global interdependence, paths to development and sustainable development, which should serve as orientations for developing both fresh approaches to long-standing issues and insights for pursuing relevant new lines of work, acknowledges the efforts that have been made in this respect and encourages further efforts in this regard;

5. Also welcomes the high priority given by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to commodities, poverty alleviation, services development, economic cooperation among developing countries, investment and financial flows, privatization, trading opportunities for developing countries, investment and technology transfers, and trade efficiency;

6. Invites all organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to respond positively to the requests addressed to them in the relevant parts of the commitments of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development at its eighth session;

II

7. Takes note of the reports of the Trade and Development Board on the second part of its thirty-eighth session 39/ and the first part of its thirty-ninth session 40/ and calls upon all States to take appropriate action to implement the outcome of those sessions;

8. Expresses its satisfaction with the action initiated by the Trade and Development Board for the implementation of the new institutional arrangements and of the substantive orientations agreed upon by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, and welcomes Trade and Development Board decision 398 (XXXVIII) of 7 May 1992 on the follow-up to the recommendations adopted by the Conference at its eighth session; 41/

9. Takes note of the agreement by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development at its eighth session to suspend the existing Committees of the Trade and Development Board, with the exception of the Special Committee on Preferences and the Intergovernmental Group of Experts on Restrictive Business Practices;

39/ A/47/15 (vol. I).

40/ A/47/15 (vol. II).

41/ A/47/15 (vol. I), chap. II.

10. Endorses the establishment and the terms of reference of the new standing committees and of the new ad hoc working groups, as contained in Trade and Development Board decision 398 (XXXVIII), as well as the convening of executive sessions of the Board aimed at strengthening its policy function;

11. Takes note of Trade and Development Board decision 399 (XXXIX) of 9 October 1992 on the establishment of an ad hoc working group to explore the issue of structural adjustment for the transition to disarmament; 42/

12. Welcomes the streamlining and strengthening of the intergovernmental machinery of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and the improvement of methods of work aimed at providing an enriched substantive and technical basis for the functions of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, as agreed at the eighth session of the Conference;

13. Endorses the convening, within existing resources, of a United Nations international symposium on trade efficiency in 1994 of one week's duration, and requests the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to make all the necessary arrangements for that symposium, taking into account the preparatory work of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Trade Efficiency of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development;

14. Takes note of the valuable contribution made by the Trade and Development Board, underpinned by the Trade and Development Report, 1992, 43/ to the understanding of the international implications of macroeconomic policies and issues concerning global interdependence, with particular reference to the recent evolution of development problems and prospects, and welcomes the outcome of the deliberations of the Board on this matter;

15. Also takes note of the recognition on the part of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development at its eighth session and of the Trade and Development Board that Governments should consider, as part of fighting protectionism and as appropriate, the establishment of transparent mechanisms at the national level;

III

16. Calls upon the international community to assist in promoting measures necessary for the revitalization of the development process in the developing countries, in pursuit of the objective of revitalizing international trade, sustained economic growth and development;

42/ A/47/15 (vol. II), chap. II, sect. B.8.

43/ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.92.II.D.7.

17. Urges all countries to fulfil their commitments to halt and reverse protectionism and to reach a final agreement on the remaining issues of the Uruguay Round, and reaffirms that the balanced and comprehensive conclusion of the multilateral trade negotiations is crucial and is needed in order to strengthen the rules and disciplines of the international trading system and significantly enhance the prospects for trade, economic growth and development of all countries, especially developing countries.

DRAFT RESOLUTION III

Strengthening international organizations in the area of multilateral trade

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the Declaration on International Economic Cooperation, in particular the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries, 33/ and the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Development Decade, 34/

Recalling its resolutions 45/201 of 21 December 1990 and 46/207 of 20 December 1991,

Welcoming the successful outcome of the eighth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, in particular the organization's institutional reforms,

Taking note of the progress report by the Secretary-General concerning institutional developments related to the strengthening of international organizations in the area of multilateral trade, 44/

Expressing concern that the current negotiations of the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations have not yet been completed, but hoping that they will rapidly reach a balanced and substantial conclusion in all areas involved,

1. Once again urges all Governments and the executive heads of the specialized agencies and other organizations and programmes of the United Nations system to endeavour to present their views to the Secretary-General on this matter;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to prepare, for submission to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session, an updated report taking into account the positive outcome and developments of the eighth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and the developments in the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations.

44/ A/47/410.

DRAFT RESOLUTION IV

Commodities

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 1995 (XIX) of 20 December 1964, as amended, 38/ on the establishment of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, 41/168 of 5 December 1986, 43/27 of 18 November 1988, 44/218 of 22 December 1989 and 45/200 of 21 December 1990, as well as United Nations Conference on Trade and Development resolutions 93 (IV) of 30 May 1976 on the Integrated Programme for Commodities, 45/ 124 (V) of 3 June 1979, 46/ and 155 (VI) and 157 (VI) of 2 July 1983, 47/ the Final Act adopted by the Conference at its seventh session, held at Geneva from 9 July to 3 August 1987, 48/ the Agreement Establishing the Common Fund for Commodities, 49/ which entered into force on 19 June 1989, and A New Partnership for Development: The Cartagena Commitment, 32/ adopted by the Conference at its eighth session, held at Cartagena de Indias, Colombia, from 8 to 25 February 1992,

Recalling further the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, adopted by the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, held at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, from 3 to 14 June 1992, 50/ and welcoming the importance attached in Agenda 21 37/ to issues related to commodities in the context of sustainable development,

Recognizing that commodity exports continue to play a key role in the economies of developing countries as a whole, as a major source of export earnings, investment and livelihood, although recognizing also that this role should decrease as diversification expands,

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45/ See Proceedings of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, Fourth Session, vol. I, Report and Annexes (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.76.II.D.10 and corrigendum), part one, sect. A.

46/ Ibid., Fifth Session, vol. I, Report and Annexes (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.79.II.D.14), part one, sect. A.

47/ Ibid., Sixth Session, vol. I, Report and Annexes (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.83.II.D.6), part one, sect. A.

48/ Ibid., Seventh Session, vol. I, Report and Annexes (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.88.II.D.1), part one, sect. A.1.

49/ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.81.II.D.8 and corrigendum.

50/ A/CONF.151/26 (vol. I), chap. I, resolution 1, annex I.

Concerned about the difficulties experienced by developing countries in financing and implementing diversification programmes,

Concerned also that the prevalence of declining prices for most commodities contributes to many countries' problems with export earnings,

Recalling the proposal, made by the Government of Colombia at the eighth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, to consider convening a world conference on commodities which would bring together producers, consumers, marketing enterprises and other market actors and would be organized by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, recognizing that such a conference could contribute to shaping a coherent international commodity strategy that would take into account the specific problems of selected commodity sectors, 51/

Welcoming the agreed conclusions establishing the work programme of the Standing Committee on Commodities,

1. Takes note with interest of the report of the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development on world commodity trends and prospects, with particular emphasis on commodity-dependent developing countries in the light of the outcome of the eighth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development; 52/

2. Emphasizes the need for developing countries that are heavily dependent on primary commodities to continue to promote a domestic policy and institutional environment that encourages diversification and enhances competitiveness, and stresses the need for international cooperation to effectively complement and support those national efforts and policies, inter alia, by way of creating a more favourable international economic and trading environment;

3. Stresses that the solution to commodity problems calls for sound, compatible and consistent policies at the national and international levels, bearing in mind the broad aims of the Integrated Programme for Commodities;

4. Urges producers and consumers of individual commodities to continue to explore ways and means of reinforcing their cooperation and to consider actively participating in international commodity agreements and arrangements that take into account market trends in order to achieve more efficient international commodity cooperation;

51/ See A/47/398, para. 21.

52/ A/47/398 and Corr.1.

5. Notes the decision taken by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development at its eighth session to invite the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to hold consultations on the question of a world conference on commodities; 53/

6. Expresses its conviction that supportive international policies, such as the use of commodity exchanges and commodity price risk management instruments, more stable and predictable conditions in commodity trade, and efficient and transparent price setting, all contribute significantly to the efforts of commodity-dependent countries to revitalize their development;

7. Emphasizes the importance of maximizing the contribution of the commodity sector to economic growth and transformation in commodity-dependent developing countries by ensuring that development in the commodity sector contributes effectively to the generation of growth and development in other sectors of the economy, as well as to the eradication of poverty, and, in this context, also stresses the importance of the diversification efforts of commodity-exporting developing countries;

8. Requests the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to identify, on the basis of relevant national experiences, potential developmental linkages between the commodity sector and other sectors of the economy, as well as appropriate actions required at the national and international levels to establish and develop such linkages in the context of an effective diversification policy, and to include them in his report to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session;

9. Recognises the need to strengthen efforts to analyse shortfalls in the commodity export earnings of developing countries with a view to addressing this problem, and takes note of the decision of the Standing Committee on Commodities that the issue of shortfalls in export earnings and compensatory financing should figure as a specific issue for consideration at its future sessions, in accordance with its terms of reference and work programme;

10. Reiterates once again its conviction that more stable and predictable market conditions for commodities would be conducive to the social and economic development of developing countries and could, inter alia, contribute to the international campaign against illicit production of, trafficking in and abuse of narcotic drugs, thus supporting the efforts undertaken by countries to combat such illicit activities;

11. Emphasizes that, in line with Agenda 21, 37/ sustainable development of the commodity sector may require, inter alia, the reflection of environmental and resource costs in prices, improvements in the market access and competitiveness of natural products from developing countries, with

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53/ See A/47/398, para. 21.

environmental advantages, and improvements in their access to international financial and technical support, including environmentally sound technologies to cope with environmental problems specific to commodity production and processing;

12. Urges once again all the parties involved, especially those developed countries that have not yet done so, to meet their agreed commitments and to work for a balanced, equitable, meaningful and satisfactory outcome to the multilateral trade negotiations within the Uruguay Round so as to ensure that the successful conclusion of the negotiations brings about further expansion and liberalization of trade in commodities, taking into account the special and differential treatment for developing countries, as well as all other principles contained in the Ministerial Declaration on the Uruguay Round; 54/

13. Notes with satisfaction the establishment of the Common Fund for Commodities, urges its full exploitation and notes the hope expressed by member countries of the Fund that further voluntary contributions will be forthcoming;

14. Also notes the desire of the members of the Common Fund that countries, particularly major exporters and consumers of commodities, that have not yet ratified the Agreement Establishing the Common Fund for Commodities 42/ should do so as soon as possible;

15. Decides to include the question of commodities in the agenda of its forty-ninth session.

DRAFT RESOLUTION V

Specific measures in favour of island developing countries

The General Assembly,

Recognizing that, in addition to the general problems facing developing countries, many island developing countries experience handicaps arising from the interplay of such factors as their smallness, remoteness, geographical dispersion, vulnerability to natural disasters, the fragility of their ecosystems, constraints on transport and communications, great distances from market centres, a highly limited internal market, lack of natural resources, weak indigenous technological capacity, the acute problem of obtaining freshwater supplies, heavy dependence on imports and a small number of commodities, depletion of non-renewable resources, migration, particularly of personnel with high-level skills, shortages of administrative personnel and heavy financial burdens,

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54/ See GATT, Focus Newsletter, No. 41, October 1986.

Recognizing also that many of these factors occur concurrently in island developing countries, resulting in economic and social vulnerability and dependence, particularly in those countries which are small and/or geographically dispersed,

Noting that many island developing countries are least developed countries,

Mindful of the fact that island developing countries are facing an international economic environment in the 1990s which may strongly affect their ability to achieve sustainable development, particularly in small island developing countries which have extremely open and volatile economies,

Concerned about the adverse effects on island developing countries of sealevel rise resulting from climate change,

Taking note of Agenda 21, which was adopted by the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, in particular chapter 17, section G, relating to the sustainable development of small island developing States, 55/

Welcoming the decision to convene a global conference on the sustainable development of small island developing States in 1994,

1. Reaffirms its resolution 45/202 of 21 December 1990 and other relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, and calls for their immediate and effective implementation;

2. Expresses its appreciation to States and to organizations and bodies within and outside the United Nations system that have responded to the special needs of island developing countries;

3. Welcomes the initiative of the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development in convening a meeting of the Group of Experts on Island Developing Countries in Geneva on 15 and 16 July 1992;

4. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General on the specific problems and needs of island developing countries; 56/

5. Welcomes the efforts made by island developing countries to adopt policies that address their specific problems, including efforts at regional cooperation and integration, and calls upon those countries to continue to

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55/ See A/CONF.151/26 (vol. II).

56/ A/47/414 and Add.1.

pursue, in accordance with their national objectives, policies and priorities, further measures to increase their international competitiveness, to render their economies less vulnerable by developing the capacity to respond to shocks due to natural disasters and external economic changes, and to promote sustainable development;

6. Appeals to the international community:

(a) To maintain and, if possible, increase the level of concessional financial and technical assistance provided to island developing countries;

(b) To optimize access of island developing countries to concessional financial and technical assistance by taking into account, inter alia, the specific development needs and problems facing those countries;

(c) To consider reviewing the mechanisms of existing procedures used in providing concessional resources to island developing countries, taking into account their situations and development potential;

(d) To ensure that assistance conforms to the national and, as appropriate, regional prioriti of island developing countries;

(e) To provide support to island developing countries over a mutually agreed and, where appropriate, longer time-frame to enable them to achieve economic growth and development;

(f) To consider improving trade and/or other existing arrangements for assisting island developing countries in redressing adverse effects on their export earnings and to consider wider adoption of such arrangements;

(g) To continue to ensure that a concerted effort is made to assist island developing countries, at their request, in improving their institutional and administrative capacities and in satisfying their overall needs with regard to the development of human resources;

(h) To provide assistance, where appropriate, to island developing countries to mitigate the consequences of climate change and sealevel rise;

7. Invites island developing countries to intensify further their regional and subregional cooperative arrangements, particularly to address the problem of high-cost economies, by developing, where appropriate, common services to reduce the high per capita costs of infrastructure and public services and by developing regional transport and communications systems;

8. Urges once again relevant organizations of the United Nations system to take adequate measures to respond positively to the particular needs of island developing countries and continue to report on such measures through the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, as appropriate;

9. Urges the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to strengthen its role within its mandate as the focal point for specific action at the global level in favour of island developing countries and to act as a catalyst in this regard, inter alia, by organizing and facilitating the cross-regional interchange of information and experience in full cooperation with regional and subregional organizations, both within and outside the United Nations system, as appropriate;

10. Requests the Secretary-General, taking into account work already done on this issue, as well as that provided for in the context of the preparation for and follow-up to the global conference on the sustainable development of small island developing States, to continue to monitor and review in a coordinated manner, inter alia, within the Inter-Agency Committee on Sustainable Development and the secretariats of the Commission on Sustainable Development and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the problems of island developing countries, in particular those of small island developing countries;

11. Also requests the Secretary-General to submit a report to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

DRAFT RESOLUTION VI

Integration of the economies in transition into the world economy

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its resolutions S-18/3 of 1 May 1990, the annex to which contains the Declaration on International Economic Cooperation, in particular the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries, and 45/199 of 21 December 1990, the annex to which contains the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade, as well as recalling the Cartagena Commitment, adopted by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development at its eighth session, 32/ and Agenda 21, adopted by the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, 37/

Aware of the fundamental changes taking place in the countries that are transforming their economies from centrally planned to market-oriented ones, and of the problems they are facing in this regard,

Taking note of the World Economic Survey, 1992, 57/

57/ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.92.II.C.1 and corrigenda.

1. Recognizes that the full integration of the economies in transition into the world economy should have a positive impact on world trade, economic growth and development, including that of the developing countries;

2. Further recognizes the need for the international community to support the successful process of bringing about economic reforms and restructuring in the economies in transition with due regard to the developing countries among them, without adversely affecting development assistance to other developing countries;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to coordinate and strengthen the ability of the United Nations system to conduct analytical and policy advice activities regarding changes that take place in the economies in transition as they integrate into the world economy;

4. Requests the Secretary-General therefore to prepare within existing resources, with the full cooperation of the relevant organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, including the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund, a report on the role of the United Nations system in addressing problems facing the economies in transition, including the difficulties that the economies in transition are encountering in their integration into the world economy, and to submit the report to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session;

5. Decides to include in the agenda of its forty-eighth session a sub-item entitled "Integration of the economies in transition into the world economy" under the item entitled "Development and international economic cooperation".

* * *

43. The Second Committee also recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft decision:

Programmes of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development for the Palestinian people

The General Assembly decides:

(a) To request the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to sustain its programme for the Palestinian people in its current form in close cooperation with the Palestine Liberation Organization;

(b) To urge that Conference staff and experts be given access to the occupied Palestinian territory;

(c) To invite the Trade and Development Board to consider making appropriate reporting arrangements to enable them to be informed by the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development on the progress made in the implementation of the present decision.